

## EUCHARIST IS FIRST.

**Pope Declares It Central Doctrine of the Catholic Church.**

## SACRAMENT CHRIST'S BODY.

**He Strives to Eradicate Vain Fears and Hostile Prejudices—Priests Should Promote With Might and Glory Most Holy Eucharist.**

New York, July 16.—Copies of the encyclical letter to Pope Leo XIII on "The Most Holy Eucharist" were received by many of the Roman Catholic clergy in this city yesterday. The document is an exhaustive one.

He presents the blessed eucharist as the central doctrine of the Catholic worship, and he particularly strives to eradicate all traces of what are termed the fallacies of Gallicanism or Jansenism. He refers to them, not by name, but as hostile prejudices and vain fears to which many yield and refrain for years from the eucharist. He affirms the traditional doctrine of the Catholic church, that the sacrament is not merely a form, but the real body and blood of Christ given to the world to be the food of the souls of men. He concludes his letter in part as follows:

"But the chief aim of our efforts must be that the frequent reception of the eucharist may be everywhere revived among Catholic peoples. For the soul, like the body, needs frequent nourishment, and the holy eucharist provides that food which is best adapted to the support of its life.

"For priests, to whom Christ, our Redeemer, entrusted the office of consecrating and dispensing the mystery of His body and blood, can assuredly make no better return for the honor which has been conferred upon them than by promoting with all their might and glory His eucharist, and by inviting and drawing the hearts of men to the health-giving spring of His great sacrament and sacrifice, seconding thereby the longings of His most sacred heart."

## ANOTHER EXPLOSION IN MINE.

**Man Killed Near Johnstown and Others Injured—More Men at Work in Cambria Mine.**

Johnstown, Pa., July 16.—John Savach, a Slav, aged 36, was instantly killed; Roger Harvey, Sr., aged 55, seriously, and John Yelis slightly injured by an explosion of dynamite in No. 34 mine of the Berwind-White Coal Mining company, at Windber, about noon yesterday. Savach was preparing a stick of dynamite for use, when, from some unknown cause, it exploded, together with 16 sticks which were lying nearby. Savach was blown to pieces.

Johnstown, Pa., July 16.—Mine Inspectors Evans, Roby and Ross were in the Cambria Rolling Mill mine all forenoon yesterday, in the Klondike region, where last Thursday's explosion occurred. They reported things as going on well inside. They said the air was not yet in its proper course, due to the fact that workmen were still working on the various doors and that it would be a couple of days before these are finished.

Permanent doors were being put in again and these will require some time to finish, and it may be three or four days before ventilation gets started in the area covered by the explosion as it was before that fatal occurrence. No one will be allowed to go to work for the present in the Klondike region.

Chief Roderick, of the state bureau of mines, left Johnstown yesterday morning for his home in Hazleton. He will doubtless return for the coroner's inquest, which will be held on Wednesday, July 23.

Work was resumed in earnest at the mine yesterday morning, 160 men returning to their places. Monday's output was 342.71 tons, which is about 14 per cent of the usual amount of coal delivered daily to the works. Yesterday's output was about 400 tons.

No more bodies were found yesterday.

**Americans Invited to Palace.**  
Christiania, Norway, July 16.—The United States warships Illinois, Chicago and Albany, were decorated yesterday and joined with the other ships in firing a salute on the arrival here of King Oscar II. His majesty invited Rear Admiral Crowninshield and his staff and the commanders of the Chicago and Albany to dine at the palace on Thursday, July 17.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

Body of Merrill, Outlaw Tracy's partner, whom Tracy had killed, found in Washington state, making Tracy's ninth victim.

King Edward VII taken aboard a yacht.

A Chinese battleship destroyed by magazine explosion, last month. Two hundred lives lost.

## CORN CORNER WAS TERMINATED.

**Estimated That Gates and Companions Made About \$1,500,000 In Deal.**

Chicago, July 16.—The famous John W. Gates corner in July corn came to an abrupt termination yesterday when it became known that shorts to the extent of a good many million bushels had effected private settlements with Harris, Gates & Co., and that the deal was at an end so far as the steel magnate was concerned. The July price responded to the settlement by a quick drop of 15½c, from 80c to 65¼c. Later it recovered a fraction and closed at 65½, substantially the price of the cash article.

To form an estimate of the apparent profit by the deal would necessitate a knowledge of the average price at which the property was bought. This can never be known unless some time later Mr. Gates chooses to divulge. It is estimated, however, by close observers of the transaction that Mr. Gates' profit will not exceed \$1,500,000. This amount will be divided up between 10 or a dozen millionaires who were interested in the deal. Mr. Gates and his friends have between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 bushels of cash corn which they must dispose of before the corner can be called absolutely settled. This corn represents the "corpse" which in every corner ever run has been the stumbling block to success. If the average price of the Harris-Gates holding should prove well up to the 76 cent point, the click had on hand several million bushels of corn, which cost its holders in excess of the present market price. Right here is the salient point. Will it be necessary to market this large holding of corn at less than it cost?

The corner as one time promised many millions of profit, and the farmer whose well-filled cribs line the tracks of every railroad entering Chicago, is held responsible for the disappointing ending of the corner.

The farmer did not take advantage of the situation until the price got up in the seventies, and when it reached 90 cents, the Chicago market was deluged with cash corn. For awhile the Harris-Gates people kept the market cleaned up, but steadily increasing quantities kept coming in. The quantities began coming and the prospect of loading up with a lot of 80 cent corn, which they might not be able later to dispose of at over 60 cents, became somewhat appalling. Without warning, they withdrew all support, settled with the shorts and closed the deal.

## RHODES' GIFTS TO AMERICANS.

**Letters to States and Territories of Officials—Trustees Hope to Have Students in 1903.**

Washington, July 16.—Secretary Hay has forwarded to the commissioners of the District of Columbia a copy of a letter sent to other states and territories bearing on the American scholarships in Oxford university created by the will of the late Cecil Rhodes. The letter of the secretary settles the question in favor of the District being included, which the will did not mention. The secretary, in his communication, encloses a copy of a letter from Mr. Bourchier F. Hawley, representing the trustees of the will, in which he says:

"The trustees are desirous of making regulations with regard to the method by which qualifications of candidates are to be ascertained and slum in the corn market at Chicago and the belief that the integrity of the corn corner was threatened had much to do with the break in the market, as it was feared that liquidation would be forced in the stock market to protect the position in the corn market.

The bond market was irregular. Total sales, par value, \$3,770,000. United States new 4s declined ¼ per cent on call.

## TRIAL OF THE NEW MAINE.

**Builder's Test of the Battleship Was to Commence Today.**

Philadelphia, July 16.—The new battleship Maine, built at Cramp's ship yard to replace the vessel destroyed in Havana harbor, started yesterday afternoon for her builder's trial trip off the Delaware capes. The Maine was to remain at the Delaware breakwater last night and the test was to begin today. The specifications call for a speed requirement of 18 knots. The Maine is 388 feet long; beam 72 feet 2½ inches; draught 23 feet 10½ inches; displacement 12,500 tons.

The 25 school teachers of Salt Lick township, near Connellsville, Pa., have notified the township school board that they will not serve for the \$27 a month paid them last year and which the directors recently decided they would pay this year.

**Gibbons to Attend Feehan's Funeral.**  
Baltimore, July 16.—Cardinal Gibbons left yesterday afternoon for Chicago, where he will attend the funeral of Archbishop Feehan, which will take place in the Cathedral of the Holy Name in that city tomorrow morning. Several of the minor clergy of Baltimore will also attend the funeral.

## INSULTED GOV. STONE

**Two Philadelphia Soldiers Courtmartialed, at Gettysburg, Pa.**

## WILL BE DRUMMED FROM CAMP

**'Tis Said This Will Be Punishment.**

**Demonstrations to Rathbone, at Hamilton, O.—Some Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia News.**

Gettysburg, Pa., July 16.—General Gobin's brigade, the Third, was inspected yesterday. Governor Stone accompanied the inspection party. The first regiment to be put through the paces was the Ninth. Those that followed were the Thirteenth, Twelfth, Eighth and Fourth. While the Ninth was being inspected the Fourth United States field battery was at drill in the woods to the west of where Pickett made his famous charge.

Two members of the First regiment, of Philadelphia, were court martialed yesterday for insulting Governor Stone by making disparaging remarks as he drove through Gettysburg Tuesday. It is said the men will be drummed out of camp.

Major General Miller, who has been ill since Monday, was still confined to division headquarters last night.

## HONORS SHOWN RATHBONE.

**Demonstrations Given Him at Hamilton, Ohio—Reception and Dinner.**

Hamilton, O., July 16.—A series of demonstrations in honor of E. G. Rathbone, late director of posts in Cuba, were given here yesterday on the occasion of his return to his old home. On his arrival from Cincinnati he was met at the depot by about one hundred representative citizens and escorted to the St. Charles hotel, where a public reception continued for two hours. Last evening a dinner was given in Mr. Rathbone's honor.

## SOME TRI-STATE EVENTS.

At Bluefields, W. Va., William Martin, in a fight, shot a man named Thompson, critically wounding him. It is claimed that he then stamped Thompson's prostrate body and escaped.

At Fairmont, W. Va., fire destroyed the residence of Dan Stuck, corner North street and Walnut avenue. Loss, 10,000; insurance, \$1,000.

At Bluefields, W. Va., Sheridan Porterfield, a sawmill employe, fell across the carriage at the mill and his body was sawed in twain.

Edwin Kibby, aged 14, of Zoar, O., went in swimming just above the dam in South Lebanon, was seized with cramps and was drowned. The body was recovered one hour later.

At Marietta, O., George F. Hickman was arrested on the charge of having a stolen horse in his possession and carrying concealed weapons. He says he is from Hockingport.

At New Bremen, O., the proposition to issue bonds for municipal water works and electric light plant carried at the election.

At Aberdeen, O., as the result of a burst sustained a week before by the explosion of a gasoline stove, Miss Annie Hudson, a school teacher, died.

The body of Amos Rosenberg, of Connellsville, Pa., who had been missing for four days, was taken from the Youghiogheny river.

In a fight with knives, in which several women took part, at Philadelphia, Martin Schreiber, aged 22, was killed by Edward Duffy, aged 19.

The stone cross erected at the spot where the Biddle brothers were shot, near Butler, Pa., is said to have entirely disappeared as the result of relic hunters chipping away pieces.

Frederick Jones, a young farmer living near Cumberland, Md., was killed by being dragged 200 feet by a horse in whose trappings his foot caught while he was dismounting.

James Conover, a farmer living near Cincinnati, killed his wife with an ax and probably fatally injured his son. Conover was released from the Dayton insane asylum recently.

Edward Dea and Annie Brant, of Berlin, Pa.; Edwin Weekley and Nellie Jones, Wheeling; James Swisher, Hollidaysburg, and Emma Caldwell, Hottelale, Pa., were married in Cumberland, Md.

William Lewis, a tin worker, of Niles, O., is missing and his friends fear he has been murdered and his body thrown into the river. The stream is now being dragged in the hope of recovering the body.

By the breaking of an incline rope at a quarry near Butler, Pa., a car containing two Italians was dropped down the side of a 500-foot hill. Peter Giannetti was killed, but his companion escaped by jumping.

A gas well near Punxsutawney, Pa., which was considered of no account two years ago and was plugged, has blown out the plug and casing, torn the derrick to pieces and is sending forth a 1,000-pound pressure of gas.

## STEEL COMBINE ANSWERS SUIT.

**Affidavit of Schwab Shows Immense Assets and Earnings—One Complainant Owns No Stock.**

Newark, N. J., July 16.—The answer of the United States Steel corporation to the suit brought by J. Aspinwall Hodge, William H. Curtiss and Bernard Smith, who asked for an injunction to prevent the company from carrying out its bond conversion plan, was filed yesterday before Vice Chancellor Emery. When the case came up before the vice chancellor it was put over until July 23. The answer is sworn to by Charles M. Schwab, as president. The answer contains the following, in part:

**Great Assets and Large Profits.**

These assets, it is stated, include 400 producing mills of the value of \$300,000,000; 75 blast furnaces of the value of \$48,000,000; iron and Bessemer ore properties of the value of \$700,000,000; coal and coke properties of the value of \$100,000,000; natural gas fields of the value of \$20,000,000; cash in bank to the amount of \$66,000,000, and over \$80,000,000 of materials in process of manufacture. The total value of the company's property, including cash and cash assets, is placed at \$1,400,000,000 by Mr. Schwab in an affidavit, which is part of the corporation's reply. The company's earnings are stated to be at the rate of more than \$140,000,000 a year. A saving of \$30,000,000 a year is credited to the ore properties, and it is estimated that the ownership of transportation facilities saves the company \$10,000,000 annually. The earnings of the coal and coke properties are stated to be more than \$1,000,000 a month. These statements as to values and earnings were presented to disprove a charge by the plaintiffs that Mr. Schwab, the president, and Mr. Trimble, the secretary, made a false certificate when they certified that in their judgment the properties were worth at least the par value of the preferred stock after deducting all indebtedness. The corporation declares it has no knowledge that Hodge is the owner of 100 shares of its preferred stock, but admits that in August, 1901, 100 shares of preferred stock was transferred to his name on the company's books.

**One Complainant Not a Stockholder.**

It is denied that William H. Curtiss is the owner of any of the company's stock, and it is declared that Bernard Smith is the holder of 200 shares of preferred stock, which was transferred to him on June 26, 1902. The conversion plan was agreed upon at a stockholders' meeting on May 15. The answer admits that the conversion plan includes a payment of \$10,000,000 to J. P. Morgan & Co. It denies that any of the acts contemplated will work fraud or injury to the complainants, but says that on the contrary such acts, when consummated, will be greatly to the benefit of the corporation and of every stockholder.

Fred B. Blinn, assistant secretary of the Hudson Trust company, the corporation's transfer agent, made affidavits. In one affidavit Mr. Blinn says that Bernard Smith gave his address as 278 West One Hundred and Fifth street, New York, but that there is no such house. An order for dividends sent to Smith at that address, Mr. Blinn says, was returned by the postoffice department.

## MANUFACTURING OF WOOL.

**Census Bureau Issued Figures on the Industry.**

Washington, July 16.—The census bureau yesterday published a bulletin on the woolen manufacturers of the country, showing the condition of that industry for the census year 1900. The total capital invested was \$392,040,553. This sum represents the value of land, buildings, machinery, tools and implements and the live capital utilized, but does not include the capital stock of any of the manufacturing corporations of the state. The value of the products is returned at \$392,473,050, to produce which involved an outlay of \$9,580,293 for salaries of officials, clerks, etc.; \$82,201,244 for wages; \$23,329,797 for miscellaneous expenses, including rent, taxes, etc.; and \$232,230,986 for materials, mill supplies, freight and fuel. In total value of products Massachusetts led in 1900, with a product valued at \$1,041,537; it was second in 1890. Pennsylvania, first in 1890, was second in 1900, with \$71,878,503. No other states approached these two.

**MAY GET GAYNOR AND GREENE.**

**The Officials at Washington Were Hopeful.**

Washington, July 16.—The officials here who are seeking to secure the extradition from Canada to this country of Greene and Gaynor were feeling more confidence in the success of their efforts. The reason for their optimism is a change in the method of procedure, they having framed their application for the extradition of the men precisely in accordance with the language of the extradition treaty.

It was expected that the Canadian court thus will be relieved of the necessity of ruling on the objection made by the defendants that the crime charged in the indictment does not correspond with the treaty. Under the new application the court simply will be required to decide whether or not a prima facie case of receiving stolen money has been made out against Gaynor and Greene.

## AS MITCHELL SAYS.

**So Miners' Convention at Indianapolis Will Likely Do.**

## OPERATORS WILL NOT YIELD.

**Rev. Father Curran So Informed by President Baer—Other Magnates Stated Only Way Was For Men to Return to Work.**

Indianapolis, July 16.—Not a sufficient number of delegates to the miners' national convention had arrived last night to make it possible to form anything approaching an accurate forecast of the action of the convention. From the talk of such delegates as had arrived it was evident that President Mitchell will dominate the convention completely. He was expected to arrive this morning. Among the anthracite miners who had arrived here sentiment seemed strongly against a strike of the bituminous miners. They said that a strike of the soft coal miners would not help them to obtain an agreement from the anthracite operators. One argued it would be poor policy to get soft coal miners to break their contract. He said it was true that there were many delegates among the anthracite miners who are anxious for a general strike, but the anthracite men were not a unit on that point.

New York, July 16.—At an informal conference of the presidents of the anthracite roads yesterday the anthracite strike was discussed. There were present President Baer, of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad; President Underwood, of the Erie; President Fowler, of the New York, Ontario and Western, and President Truesdale, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. It was learned, The Times was to say today, that the Rev. Father J. J. Curran, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who called on President Baer at Philadelphia on Monday, was so much discouraged with the result of his efforts that he will make no further attempts at settlement and will not try to see any of the other operators.

President Fowler, of the New York, Ontario and Western road, said, according to the same authority: "There will be no concessions on the part of the operators of any kind or description. There can be no settlement except by the men returning to work. Nothing that will happen can change our attitude on these points."

Similar statements were made by Messrs. Baer and Truesdale.

## SOFT COAL EXCHANGE.

**Representatives Decide to Form a Permanent Organization.**

New York, July 16.—Representatives of about 30 firms that ship soft coal from this port met yesterday and determined to form a permanent organization of the trade. The new organization will be known as the Bituminous Coal association, and the idea is to open permanent headquarters in this city with an ultimate view to opening and maintaining a bituminous coal exchange. A committee was appointed to draft constitution and by-laws and to obtain signatures. This committee will report at a meeting which is to be held a week from today. George D. Harris, a large individual operator, was elected permanent president of the association and J. J. Van Pelt was chosen secretary. Mr. Harris said that in all about 60 per cent of the coal shippers at this port were represented.

## THE MARKET CLOSED HEAVY.

**Not Far Above Lowest, Tuesday. Started With Rush, but Gave Away Again.**

New York, July 16.—Prices of stocks started upwards with a rush yesterday morning, apparently as an extension and a broadening of the buying movement which became conspicuous Monday in the grangers and Pacific. There was an appearance of confident demand from new sources, and the open selling of the brokers, which have been employed by the western contingent during the recent rise did not affect the strength of the market. This gave rise to the conviction that large capitalists who have hitherto held aloof from the market were coming in prepared to continue the upward movement of stocks. There was active realizing in Missouri Pacific and in a few other stocks under cover of this strength, and the whole market ultimately gave way. There was a momentary check to the downward movement effected by a rally in Missouri Pacific to a point over Monday night, but the market gave way again and receded generally to below Monday night's level, with only a few stocks resisting the downward tendency. The market closed heavy and not far above the lowest. Among the late points of strength were Amalgamated Copper, the United States Steel stocks, the Chicago and Alton stocks and Toledo, St. Louis and Western preferred.

## UPLIFTED SEVEN FEET.

**Martinique Eruption May Have Caused Mine Disaster.**

Harrisburg, July 16.—Colonel Henry C. Demming, of this city, acting state geologist, has written a letter to Mine Inspector Evans, at Johnstown, suggesting that the apparent uplift of a part of the state of Pennsylvania caused by the recent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions in Martinique and other islands of the West Indies may possibly have been the direct or remote cause of the catastrophe at the Rolling Mill mine.

Colonel Demming has also written to Charles D. Wolcott, director of the United States geological survey at Washington, calling attention to several rifts of earth and rock that have been found in Pennsylvania since he made his report in June, also to the record of the mercurial barometer in the United States weather bureau at Harrisburg, which showed that in May and June this city and vicinity had been uplifted seven feet.

## ANOTHER FATAL MINE DISASTER.

**Two Enormous Powder Magazines Explode.**

## THE DALY WEST SILVER MINE.

**The Loss of Life Cannot Be Estimated—At 4 O'clock This Morning Seven Men Had Been Taken Out Dead—More Than Two Hundred Men Are Known to be in the Workings Involved—Fears Entertained for Safety of Relief Party.**

Park City, Utah, July 16.—Two powder magazines at a 1,200 foot level in the Daly West silver mine exploded at about 1 o'clock this morning, causing a loss of life the extent of which cannot yet be estimated. At 4 a. m. seven dead had been taken out and several men rescued in a half dazed condition. These were all brought out through the Ontario mine shaft, a mile distant, whose 600 foot level communicates with the Daly West 1,200 foot level by tunnel.

One hundred to one hundred and fifty men were at work in the Daly West mine, and one hundred in the Ontario. The disaster extends to the Ontario, three dead from that mine having been taken out. The powder magazine had a capacity of one to two cars each. The shock of the explosion was so tremendous that two horses in the ore tunnel, a mile and a half away, were killed. Members of a relief party sent into the Ontario mine have not yet returned and fears are entertained for their safety.

A telephone message from Park City says that thirty-three bodies have been removed from the two mines. It is said that there are from three to fifteen still unaccounted for.

## RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

**Boxes Must be Erected by Persons Desiring It.**

Washington, July 16.—The postmaster general has issued an order providing that after October 1, 1902, each person desiring the rural free delivery service must erect at his own cost and by the roadside, so that the carrier may have access to it without dismounting from his vehicle, a mail box conforming to the specifications approved and published by the department. Such boxes as conform to the requirements may be stamped by the manufacturer, "Approved by the Postmaster-General," and will then come within the protection of the law passed at the last session of congress, making it a criminal offense to tamper with mail receptacles on rural free delivery routes.

The order provides that the same box must not be used for more than one family, except in the case of near relatives or those residing in the same house, and rural carriers are directed not to serve those who subsequent to October 1 have not complied with the requirements of this order.

Agents, inspectors and all other officers of the postoffice department are prohibited from becoming agents for the sale of rural free delivery boxes.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE INDEPENDENT OFFICE.



# FOR KILLING WALTER M'NAIR.

Sarah Robinson is Now  
on Trial.

## THE WORK OF SECURING JURY.

Only Two Accepted When Court  
Adjourned—The Defense will  
Set Up Claim of Justifiable  
Homicide—Fifteen Witnesses  
for State, Thirty for the De-  
fense.

Canton, July 14.—The trial of Mrs. Sarah Robinson, colored, indicted for murder in the first degree, started before Judge R. S. Ambler in common pleas court, room No. 2, at 10 o'clock Monday morning. At that hour the preliminary work of securing twelve jurors in whose judgment will rest the fate of the accused began. Sarah Robinson, who is a comely colored woman, bordering on the octoroon, aged about 21 years, is charged in the indictment with shooting her sweetheart, Walter McNair, also colored, in Massillon about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of April 14. McNair was known as the king of Honkeytonk, a part of Massillon lying west of Erie street and along the canal.

McNair kept a saloon in a story and a half old frame building, and his place was largely frequented by colored residents, many of whom were employed at the steel plant in Massillon. McNair, who was a large, powerful looking colored man, started his place of business in Massillon about six months previous to the shooting. He went there from Addyston, near Cincinnati, and it is said was largely instrumental in getting others from that locality to move to Massillon. In fact he was the head of the colony. Mrs. Robinson located in Massillon with McNair and lived with him in a building adjacent to the saloon, known as the "king's castle." She had previously resided in Addyston and had been married. It is said that she had separated from her husband about a year before she became enamored of McNair. The story of the shooting is that McNair was tending bar in his place when Mrs. Robinson entered and walked behind the bar. A few minutes later she walked in front, and McNair told her to "go home and get supper." It is said that she replied "all right," and when she reached the door he made some further remark, whereupon she turned around and pulling a revolver from underneath her apron fired. The bullet struck McNair near the heart and resulted in his death some hours later. Mrs. Robinson's father, Burt Burtram, and sister, Fannie Burtram, both of Addyston, and her sister, Mrs. Ida Hudnot, of near Columbus, are in attendance at the trial.

The state is being represented in the trial by Prosecuting Attorney Robert H. Day and Attorney C. C. Bow. Mrs. Robinson is being defended by Attorneys Dan W. Shetler and A. M. McCarty. It is said that the defense will be that the shooting was done in self-defense, or was justifiable homicide. It is claimed that McNair had been keeping company with a white woman and was about to desert the Robinson woman and had made threats against her life.

The thirty-six jurymen drawn from the jury wheel and subpoenaed in the case were on hand Monday morning. Under a new law, Sheriff McKinney called the names of the jurors instead of the bailiff as customary. The statutes provide that the sheriff shall perform this duty.

It is expected that the twelve jurors, who will try the case, will be obtained from this list. The prosecution has two peremptory challenges and the defendant has sixteen peremptory challenges. It is not believed that the panel will be exhausted before a jury is selected. This work, however, may not be completed today.

The trial will likely last ten days or two weeks before a verdict is reached. The prosecution has about fifteen witnesses subpoenaed and the defendant about thirty.

During the forenoon session of court six jurors were examined and four of them were excused for cause. The two jurors to take their places in the jury box were Nathan Toronski, of Canton, and John A. Burkholder, of Canal Fulton. As the jurors took their places in the witness box to be examined, Clerk of Courts Casselman administered the required oath. Nathan Toronski was the first juror to be examined. Before he was examined Attorney McCarty, for the defendant, arose and said that he desired to interpose a challenge to array. He said that the prosecuting attorney had failed to file a praecipe for the

four additional jurors drawn from the jury wheel to take the place of absent jurors. He contended that the prosecuting attorney should file a praecipe for additional jurors, just the same as in the drawing of the regular venire. Prosecutor Day, in reply, said that whenever it was found necessary to draw additional jurors to fill the panel the statutes provided that the clerk shall perform this duty. The court overruled the challenge to array. Mr. Toronski was then examined by the prosecutor for the state and by Mr. McCarty for the defendant. He passed through the ordeal all right and took his place in the jury box for the present at least.

John L. Myers, of Canton township, came next. Mr. Myers had been on a jury in probate court within a year and was excused for cause.

F. Joseph Wagner, of Canton, had formed an opinion. He said that he had not expressed it, but that it would take pretty strong evidence to change his opinion. Mr. Wagner said that he had read the accounts of the case. He was challenged for cause by Mr. McCarty.

John A. Burkholder, of Canal Fulton, came next. When Sheriff McKinney called the name of Burkholder two men responded. It then developed that two men of the name, but not related, had been placed on the jury list. Mr. Burkholder said that he had read something about the case but that he could render an impartial verdict. He was not opposed to punishment by death, and was permitted to take his place in the jury box.

W. D. Theobald, of Canton, said that he had read the newspapers and had formed an opinion. He said that he had expressed his opinion. He said that he could not render an impartial verdict and was challenged for cause by Mr. McCarty.

James A. Mahaffey, of Canton, was the last juror to be examined during the forenoon session. Mr. Mahaffey said that he was opposed to the death penalty and said that he could not bring in a verdict where the offense was punishable with death. He was challenged for cause by Mr. Bow and excused.

## LOST HIS HAT.

Trying to Catch it, Miner Fell  
From Hand Car.

Peter Adams, a coal miner living in Navarre and working in the Massillon Coal Mining Company's mines, was severely injured Saturday afternoon while returning from work. The miners are accustomed to return home on hand cars which sometimes attain high speed. In attempting to catch his hat, which had blown off, Adams lost his balance and fell to the rails in front of another hand car on which were thirteen men. Most of the men jumped when they saw the possibilities of an accident, and this is all that saved Mr. Adams from death. The car containing about four men struck him before he could get up and badly bruised and scratched him. No bones were broken. He was taken to Navarre where medical aid was called and the injuries pronounced serious but not fatal.

John Burke, another miner, among those who jumped, landed on his head and received a bad scalp wound. Aside from considerable loss of blood he was not seriously injured.

## MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

Two Councils and D. of A. Con-  
duct Them.

Lincoln council and Bagley council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and Daughters of America, joined Sunday in the conduct of memorial exercises at the Massillon cemetery. Evergreen wreaths, carnations and ribbons bearing the national colors were laid upon the graves of all of the deceased members of the three societies. The dead number about ten.

An address was delivered by the Rev. S. K. Mahon, pastor of the Wesley Methodist church.

The members of the two councils, about 100 in number, marched to the cemetery in a body. The Daughters of America, numbering about 50, were conveyed to and from the cemetery in street cars.

## ALL FOR T. H. SMITH.

Carried Every Precinct in Mas-  
sillon.

The total vote at the Republican primary election, Saturday, was 463, and all the votes were for T. H. Smith except 25. Ten of the 25 were for Phelps and the remainder for J. J. Grant. Needless to say Smith carried every precinct in the city and Perry township. The election was held for the purpose of determining who are to be the delegates to the congressional convention. The votes were cast for the candidates direct, the candidate carrying each precinct thereby to have authority to appoint the delegate therefrom.

## OBITUARY.

### MRS. HARMON.

Mrs. Harmon, aged 80 years, died at 10 o'clock Monday morning, of dropsy, at her home in East Tremont street.

If you believe what you read about Rocky Mountain Tea, see that you get the genuine, made only by the Madison Medicine Co., 35c., no more, no less. Z. T. Baltzly.

## A PIANO TYPEWRITER.

Device Designed to Print What  
Is Played on It.

### INVENTION OF BUFFALO MUSICIAN

Machine, Which Has About Three  
Thousand More Parts Than a Type-  
writer, Is Intended to Be a Great  
Aid to Arrangers of Music For Or-  
chestras and Composers.

A Buffalo boy, Paul Cienanth, is the inventor of what he calls the piano typewriter, a machine that writes what is played on the piano. The contrivance is patented, and if his plans are carried out a factory will be built in Rochester soon to make the typewriters, says the Philadelphia North American. He is confident he has succeeded in accomplishing what many men have failed to do. He was born in Allegheny a little more than twenty years ago. He has worked on the machine for six years. His grandfather, August A. Langenhahn, is a sculptor, having designed the Blocher monument in Forest Lawn and other noted pieces.

The young man is a musician and so knows just what he had to overcome in attaining success. John Schuler, a composer of music, examined the drawings and said he felt sure the machine would do all the inventor claimed for it. He compared it as being to the piano what wireless telegraphy is to long distance communication.

As explained by the inventor, the machine has about 3,000 more parts than a typewriter, but notwithstanding that is certain in its action and not likely to get out of order. It is designed to print in the conventional music characters just what is played on the piano to which it is attached. A lever serves to put the mechanism into operation. Then, turning another lever to put the time beater into the same time the piece is to be played, nothing remains to be done but to play the piece.

First a clef would be printed. Then automatically the time would be marked. Then note for note as the piece progressed it would be exactly reproduced on the staff marked paper. At the end of each measure a bar would be drawn on the treble and base lines. If a measure was not finished, a rest of the proper time would be marked. Every pedal movement would be recorded. Crescendos and diminuendos, slurs, sharps, naturals, flats and leger and grace notes would be printed in the exact order of their occurrence. Mechanical precision would mark every motion of the player that affected the music. Nothing would escape the mechanism. At the end the paper would contain the music of just what had been played, even to the mistakes.

The machine is designed to aid arrangers of music for bands and orchestras. Composers, too, would find it a great aid. But perhaps the greatest result the machine would accomplish would be to preserve improvisations, especially those of the great players of the world. By it Paderewski's feats of manual dexterity would be recorded so that the sheet music of just what he played could be published cheaply.

With the true improvisors one can readily see the possibilities. It will catch the spontaneous outbursts of melody that so often result when one toys with the keys for inspiration. It will give to the world harmony, the music of the soul, untarnished by any evidence of studied arrangement. It would recover the lost chord.

## RAFFAELLI'S PAINT STICKS.

French Artist Exhibits His Inven-  
tion at His Paris Studio.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that J. F. Raffaelli, the well known painter, recently described and exhibited at his studio in Paris the curious discovery which he has made in connection with oil painting.

M. Raffaelli declared that he had always been struck by the inconveniences and complications in the practice of oil painting, which were greater out of doors than in a studio. The cleaning of brushes and the mixing of colors broke the continuity of the painter's thought. On the other hand, in pastels the color lost its tone, even though the picture were placed under glass.

The artist then showed the contrivance which he has invented, by which oil paints are used in small solid sticks. He claims that this invention combines the advantages of pastels with those of oil painting.

After explaining the invention M. Raffaelli painted a small picture with his paint sticks, and M. Bernard, the great colorist, exclaimed:

"It is wonderful! It is a revolution in oil painting!"

## A New System of Typewriting.

A new and evidently rather difficult system of teaching typewriting has been inaugurated in the Jersey schools for that sort of thing, says the New York Press. It is teaching or causing the pupil to acquire the study by feeling alone. "It is just like music," said the woman who had learned how and the one who was listening, rapt, to her explanation could not regard her as less than inspired. It seems that the girls who are learning this hard thing do not look at the keyboard, but go entirely by the finger tips. The keys are not raised or in any way different from the usual ones, but the student is supposed to finally learn their location by association and thus to become expert. The advantages of this kind of skill are said to be marked increase in the speed movements and consequently more pay for the work done.

## WILL WRITE BOER HISTORY

Effects of the South African War  
Discussed by a Mining Engineer.

Walter M. Chandler of South Africa, a mining engineer, who was born in Illinois, at the Everett House in New York the other day discussed some of what he considers the probable effects of the Boer war. The subject interests him greatly. In fact, before the war began he had begun a history of the South African republics, now completed up to the time of the war, and he hopes to return and bring his history to date by personal interviews with the Boer commanders. "Much depends now," he said to a reporter of the New York Tribune, "not on what England has done, but on what England is going to do. If she refuses to allow Boer military prisoners to return without taking the oath of allegiance, or if she still further removes the Cape Colony constitution from her own colonists in South Africa, there will be trouble ahead for her. The result of the war will then be dissatisfied colonials and a united race of Boers. Before the war the Boers of the colonies and the Boers of the two republics were divided, and it seems to me it was for England's best interests to keep them so. The war and the feelings growing out of it have united them and may continue to draw them closer together. The real reason for the war was the fear on the part of the English imperialists of Saxons republics growing up in South Africa. But it is far from inconceivable that the imperialists have overshot or will overshoot the mark.

"It is still too early to write a history of the war itself. Such a history can only be written by talking in person with the different Boer commanders, as no records were kept. But, as I know from personal observation, history is going to reveal to the world some of the most horribly dramatic facts ever recorded when the story of the prison camps, where Boer women and children died by the thousands, is told. Nothing, I think, since the revolt of the American colonies will deal eventually such a blow to England as the Boer war."

## EXTERMINATION OF FLIES.

Campaign to Be Waged Against the  
Germ Carriers.

The mosquito having been convicted and sentenced, the fly is now to be brought to the bar of justice, says the New York Evening Post. The charge against the fly is that he is a germ carrier. As long as he was known simply as a nuisance the public was willing simply to provide him with sticky paper to walk on and let it go at that, but now that he is discovered to be an intimate of the microbe and the bacillus the department of agriculture is going to take him in hand. The work of attending to the fly has been turned over to the bureau of entomology, where they call names unfit for publication by reason of their length and the disgraceful manner in which the consonants crowd the vowels and the vowels the consonants. But in this case the bureau has decided to give up its big names and get right down to the people.

The campaign is to be carried on by appealing to the masses, and the intention was to send out a lot of statistics in the usual form. But it seems some one took the bureau of entomology quietly aside and mentioned to it in a frank but kindly manner that the masses do not read statistics; that they would, in fact, run a mile to escape tedious technical studies of the Musca domestica, the Stomoxys calcitrans, the Drosophila ampelophila, the Homalomyia cunicularis and all the various and frightful species of house flies, stable flies, fruit flies and high flies that beset us. So the householder is to be told plainly in ordinary English to keep his premises clean and to offer no possible germ enriched feeding ground from which flies may carry disease on their feet to the food in the kitchen and dining room. Pamphlets are being sent out by the division of entomology to health boards, physicians, committees and individuals in all parts of the country, and while this is doing experiments are under way to discover more effective means of carrying on the war against the fly.

## NEW AUTOMOBILE.

A Carriage Which Condenses Its  
Own Steam.

A new style of steam automobile has just appeared and is attracting considerable attention among those who favor the steam machines, says the New York Tribune. The vehicle in question condenses its own steam and, according to the makers, will travel a hundred miles on six gallons of water.

It is one of the first steam machines built on the lines of the foreign gasoline carriages. The makers have also tried to get as far away as possible from the shaftless style. The machine is arranged for carrying six persons.

## Bathing Cap For Women.

The latest thing in bathing caps for women is the rubber bandanna, says the New York Journal. It is large and three cornered. In the center is the rubber cap, which fits down over the head. The ends are wound around the head like a handkerchief.

## Summer.

Moss at our feet, and overhead all green,  
Gaiest tender skies that ever earthward lean,  
While feathered songsters lift their lays  
Serenely.

Hillsides aglow and brambles bowen! I delude  
Where woodland music softly sinks and swells,  
Where away a million pale and fragrant bells.

Ever the last trace of dreariness give room  
To summer's glow of sunshine and perfume,  
And the glad times of mingled song and bloom.

—Genesee Richardson in Outing For July.

## THE CHARIOT OF OLD

A GRIM REMINDER OF THE COMBATS  
OF THE HEROIC PERIOD.

This Vehicle Was Used in the Days  
of Antiquity For the Battle, the  
Chase, in Processions and in  
Games—How It Was Constructed.

The chariot was used in antiquity for the battle, the chase, in public processions and in games. It had two wheels and was drawn by two horses, and when one or two horses were added they were attached to each side of the main pair by a side trace, fastened to the front of the chariot.

These chariots have only come down to us in fragments, with the exception of the one in the archaeological museum of Florence, which is a unique example of a war chariot, the so called "Biga di Frassinio," found by Rossellini in a Thebes tomb. It is certainly as old as the fourteenth century B. C. It is probably a trophy obtained in the north by some Egyptian warrior.

There is an entire absence of metal in the construction. Immediately on the axle, without springs of any kind, rests the basket, or body, of the chariot, which consisted of a floor to stand on and a semicircular guard around the front and about half the height of the driver. It is entirely open at the back, so that the combatants might leap to the ground and up again, as became necessary by the exigencies of action. There was no seat, and generally in war chariots there was only room for the combatant and his charioteer to stand in.

The pole, as in the present instance, was usually attached to the middle of the axle, although to outward appearances it looked as though it sprang from the front of the basket. At the end of the pole was the yoke, which looked like a ram's horns. Depending from this by leather thongs was a Y shaped piece, which probably took the place of the modern horse collar. Probably broad bands were also affixed around the chest of the animals.

Besides the harness of each horse there were a bridle and a pair of reins somewhat in the same style as are in use at the present day. These were made of leather and were ornamented with studs of ivory and metal. The reins were passed through rings attached to the collar and were long enough to be tied around the waist of the charioteer in case of his having to defend himself.

The wheels and body were usually of wood, strengthened in places with bronze or iron. The wheels had from four to eight spokes, and the tires were of bronze or iron (in the present instance ash was used), and the pins which secured the felloes were of fossil bone.

This description applied to the chariots of almost any of the nations of antiquity, the difference consisting chiefly in the mountings. Thus the chariots of the Egyptians and Assyrians, with whom the bow was the principal arm of attack, were richly mounted with quivers full of arrows, while those of the Greeks, who used the spear, were plain except as regards mere decorations. The Persians and the ancient Britons used a class of chariots having the wheels mounted with sharp, sickle shaped blades, which cut to pieces whatever came in their way. This was probably the invention of the Persians.

The use of the battle chariot really belongs to the heroic period. The warrior, standing by the side of his charioteer, was driven in front of the line to invite hostile warriors to single combat. After the strategic skill of a commander superseded the demands on his personal valor the chariot was transferred from the battlefield to the hippodrome, where alone its original form was preserved. The description of the Homeric battle chariot, therefore, to a great extent also applies to the historic chariot of the race course.

The small diameter of the chariot wheel may be explained from the desire of preventing the chariot from being opposed by the impediments in the battlefield, such as debris or dead bodies. The rim was usually formed of four felloes, into which the four spokes were let. The upper rail, which was of either wood or metal, varied greatly in form and was intended to be grasped by the warrior on jumping on to the chariot, while the front part served for fastening the reins and the traces of the "wheel horses." In the Roman triumphal chariot a covering of leather served to ward off missiles, and later on the sides were composed of strong boards.

Unfortunately we know very little of the vehicles of everyday use in those days. They nearly all seem to be a variety of what we now term the "gig."—Scientific American.

## No Excuse For Chimneys.

Notwithstanding that we have long since ceased to hoist coal to lofty apartments, having abandoned forever the old fashioned fireplace with its soot and cinders, the said fireplace is still with us in every new house that is built. Its open throat leads the same old draft up the chimney, and the same old result follows—colds and cold feet. There is no excuse for a chimney or a fireplace in a modern house heated from the cellar. The gas log is a nuisance and a sham.—New York Press.

## No Harrowing Details.

"Here y' are! All about it! Big battle in South Africa! Horrible slaughter!"

"Say, hold on! Which side got slaughtered?"

"Aw, what's the difference?"—Chicago Record.

## Dead Gone.

She—Would you be willing to die for me?

He—Why, I'm dying for you now!—Brooklyn Life.

## KING EDWARD'S AILMENT.

His Physician, Sir Frederick Treves,  
Wrote Interestingly of It.

What physicians regard as one of the most exhaustive essays written on the subject of perityphlitis is that of Sir Frederick Treves, published in Thomas Clifford Allbutt's "System of Medicine." Every phase of the malady is treated in that essay, and many of the typical cases cited bear remarkable similarity to that of King Edward, says the Detroit Free Press. The following are some extracts from that essay of interest to laymen:

Perityphlitis represents the very commonest variety of peritonitis, and the remarkable frequency of inflammation in this position is due to the fact that the appendix is one of the weakest points within the abdomen. Perityphlitis may be met in patients of all ages. Cases have been recorded in children respectively seven and thirteen months of age. On the other hand, the disease has been met with in patients of advanced age. The great proportion of cases occur in young adults, and the period of greatest frequency is between ten and twenty. The following table is compiled by Dr. Hawkins and Dr. Fritz, the total being 452 cases:

	Proportion of cases.
Per cent.	
5 to 10 years.....	10.8
10 to 20 years.....	40.7
20 to 30 years.....	23.0
30 to 40 years.....	11.5
40 to 50 years.....	4.6
Over 50 years.....	3.4

A large proportion of the subjects of perityphlitis, especially the subjects above the age of twenty, are chronic dyspeptics. They bolt their food or their meals are irregular or they hurry over their meals or they begin active work as soon as their repast is finished. Many of these people have a morbid appetite; many of them are aware that an attack is generally preceded by an aggravation of the dyspeptic symptoms. The holiday season is generally very productive of cases of perityphlitis. Certain of the patients are nervous persons, who seem to be victims of a kind of nervous dyspepsia. In the second place, the history of an indigestible meal is comparatively frequent in the account of events which immediately precede the actual attack.

The general features of an attack are sudden severe abdominal pains.

## NEWSBOYS TO HAVE A PAPER

President Roosevelt One of the Con-  
tributors.

Newsboys of Pittsburg will have a chance to become capitalists, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. There are plans on foot to give them an interest in a newspaper and a bank. Mrs. Clara U. Frazer is the promoter of the novel scheme, and business men are interested. The boys are to have a magazine that is to be their own organ, and they will do their own playing. Mrs. Frazer will edit the magazine. President Roosevelt is a contributor. He has written a letter to "Our Boys," which is to be the name of the new magazine, full of good, kindly sense. Briefly the plan is as follows:

The magazine will sell for 10 cents a copy. The boys who sell it pay 6 cents a copy. This means 4 cents a copy profit for the boy. The boy who sells twenty-five copies has a dollar banked for him in addition to the dollar he has earned on the street. This means that what he actually pays for the magazine is 2 cents, and of the remaining 8 cents four he receives at once and four he banks. The money is banked for the boys in their own name, but in care of a committee composed of men high up in the financial and social world. Of the money banked the boys cannot get a cent until they have reached the age of twenty-one. There will be a fat little bank account waiting for the boy who hustles while he waits.

The magazine published recently an edition of 10,000 copies.

## LONG RIDE FOR ROOSEVELT

Trip of One Hundred Miles Through  
Wyoming Planned.

A special from Washington to the New York World says that President Roosevelt is contemplating a horseback trip of more than a hundred miles through a wild and picturesque section of Wyoming. Senator Warren suggested this as a novel feature of the president's western trip this summer, and it has appealed strongly to him.

Senator Warren desires the president to visit Wyoming while "sawing round the circle." He is planning for the president to enter the state by railroad, and while his train is being switched around to another portion of the state Mr. Roosevelt and those of his party who take pleasure in horseback riding will cover the intervening distance on horseback.

## JAPAN WANTS PHILIPPINES.

Mikado's Empire Ready to Negotiate  
For Archipelago.

A Chicago special to the Philadelphia Press states that S. Goto, Japanese governor of Formosa, says Uncle Sam can find a ready market for the Philippines in the mikado's empire. Japan would like to have the Philippine Islands. Said Dr. Goto:

"We want them, need them and are willing to negotiate with the United States for them, but we cannot buy them now."

"Should the United States desire to get rid of the islands they have a ready purchaser in Japan when the time comes that we can pay for the property. I will discuss the matter with the chief executive of the United States when I reach Washington."





The polled Hereford is a new type of the improved breeds.

No class of men are so thoroughly enthusiastic in their specialty as are the bee men.

The pork, mutton and beef which are made out of grass are the most cheaply made meat.

When a fat hog will bring as much in the market as a good cow, it is rather discouraging to the cow.

Count not that time lost which is devoted to an old fashioned family picnic, even if you could make \$4 or \$5 plowing corn.

It is a great comfort to be well enough fixed financially so as to be able at sixty to enjoy the rheumatism without a vision of the poorhouse ahead.

The May receipts of beef cattle at Chicago were \$3,509,995 pounds short, which does more to explain the high cost of beef than all the talk about meat trusts.

The southern mocking bird is this season noted in many places far north of its usual habitat. This bird would prove one of the most welcome things that the south could send the north, for no bird in America sings like this one.

One of the worst combinations of which we know is that of a friend who dearly loves strawberries, but who is prevented from eating them because they produce a skin eruption something akin to the itch. Here surely is a subject for pity.

A pair of wrens with a nestful of ten little wrens are the busiest individuals about our home grounds. About one fat grub or worm a minute from daylight until dark seems to be needed for that crowd, and it keeps the old birds on the fly all the time to provide them.

The sympathy which exists in bird life is confined almost wholly to those of their own kind. We notice that when a cat or hawk or snake menaces a brood of young robins none save robins comes in response to the call for help; it is the same way with catbirds, bluejays, crows and sparrows.

The very best thing in the world to do with a town boy as soon as the long summer vacation begins is to get him out on some farm. It will be good for his health, his manners and morals. He will get a lot of valuable experience and be removed from much temptation. Get him out in the country and let him work and play—anyhow, work.

Many men have made the mistake this season in trying a rape crop, sowing the seed with oats, wheat and barley, or sowing too many acres. They cannot possibly use all the feed which will be produced. This fact should be remembered about rape—it needs to be fed down close, then the young and new growth is always tender and appetizing. If not fed down, it soon becomes too coarse and rank for a palatable ration.

Abundant moisture during the season when the crops are growing and maturing brings trouble for the farmer just as does a lack of it, cyclonic wind, cloudbursts, so called, hail and interference with the work of cultivation—this just when the corn needs constant work and the clover needs cutting for hay. Then during such times the weeds have things about their own way and a war upon them becomes impossible.

Now complaint is coming to us that fields of barley and oats sown in the spring on which a pound or two of rape seed were sown with the grain are likely to be crop failures for the reason that favorable conditions of weather have induced too rank a growth of the rape and it will be impossible to cut, bind and save the crop of grain. This condition might have been obviated by delaying the sowing of the rape until the small grain was up.

The first mowing machine which we ever tried to operate was an old Hussey, along in 1855. This was before the guard for the cutter bar was invented, and the cutting arrangement was made up of two sickle bars working one over the other just exactly like a pair of shears. These by striking obstructions would become spread, and then you can guess the rest. As a diversion later in the season we had the old type of the McCormick reaper, hand rake, four horses, and all the old fellows will recall what a promoter that was of youthful piety.

The state of New York bids fair to harvest a splendid crop of apples this year.

In 1862 we sold a load of wool for \$1 per pound. Those were the days when it paid to keep sheep.

The first car of new wheat from Texas was on sale at Chicago May 30. It brought 85 cents per bushel.

If you buy any butter after July 1, there is one comfort—you will know for sure whether a cow or a steer made it.

The good brood mare should never be sold from the farm. Properly cared for she can be made the most profitable animal on the farm.

If a man wishes to change the type of cattle kept upon his farm, it is better to sell out clean and start with the kind wanted rather than to attempt to cross breed into it.

There are plenty of counties in nearly every state where the number of dogs kept exceeds the number of sheep, and it is largely because of the dogs that so few sheep are kept.

Said a farmer to us the other day: "I don't have to pay \$1.50 per day for a hand to plow corn. My wife takes the team and cultivator and does as much work and does it as well as any hired man."

There are being prepared for shipment to South Africa 50,000 Texas cattle wherewith to restock the war-ravaged plains. Cuba is also prepared to take a large number of the same class of cattle.

A friend of ours finds a very effective stump puller in his twenty horsepower traction engine. On all stumps partially decayed and live ones up to ten inches in diameter the engine does good and rapid work.

The northern range pasture land has never been better than this summer and that of the south seldom worse. Feeders are being moved by the hundred thousand from Texas to Montana and the Dakotas.

Given immunity from late spring frosts, good cultivation and sufficient moisture during the blooming and fruiting season, we find the strawberry by all odds the most certain crop producer of any of the long list of fruits commonly raised.

The general introduction of the rural mail route is working a great change in the status of the American farmer. He is writing more letters, reading more papers and is brought thus more closely in touch with the busy world outside, which to him before has been little save a market.

A man who planted the locust for a windbreak and timber belt has this to say of the tree: "It never makes a decent tree, suckers terribly, breaks down badly, its black pods look horrible, it leaves out in the spring tardily and parts with its leaves prematurely. I hate it thoroughly."

We have drilled all of our corn this year. Those who have tried it claim that so planted the yield will be increased from six to ten bushels per acre over the old way of planting in hills. It looks reasonable that stalks of corn growing one foot apart in the row should produce larger and more uniform ears than if grown in hills.

Altogether there are about 250 buffaloes left in the whole of the United States. While these, which are nearly all in captivity and partially domesticated, will breed to some extent, the greatest care will have to be exercised or the bovine which once could be counted by millions will become utterly extinct, as in the case of the passenger pigeon.

A drove of 100 two-year-old steers running on a good clover and timothy pasture and on full corn feed during the last half of May and the first half of June made the remarkable gain in weight of 119 pounds each in the thirty days, or nearly four pounds per day. This happened near the writer's home, where he saw the cattle and the certified weights.

Thousands of farmers during the past four years have changed from farmers into bankers—that is, they have their savings (no small sums either) invested in the stocks of their home banks—and they are now able to see the world from the standpoint of the capitalist as well as the producer, and thus they are more conservative than they were when corn sold for 10 cents a bushel.

A part of the casein which contains the protein elements of the milk should be in some way worked into the daily ration of the family instead of letting the hogs and the calves have all of it. The feed separator milk makes a delicious summer beverage. It may be worked into the bread ration or johnnycake, eaten as cottage cheese and in various ways enter into the daily rations of the family.

The improvements in the manner of distribution of the products of the farm have been fully as marked and of as great importance as have the improvements in the line of producing them. The modern elevator system for the handling of grain, the modern packing house for the slaughter and curing of meats, the cold storage system, which prevents any glut of the markets and equalizes prices on perishable products throughout the year, and the refrigerator car, which makes possible the transportation of meats and fruits anywhere and everywhere, are marked instances in this line.

**SALT FOR CATTLE.**  
We are asked how it comes that if salt is such a necessity for the well being of domestic cattle the millions of buffaloes which once roamed the prairies of the west managed to get along without it. A partial explanation may perhaps be found in the fact that through much of the territory ranged over by the buffalo there were salt and alkaline lakes furnishing enough of the desired element to satisfy their needs. The salt licks of the timbered regions of the country were all well known to the early settlers as favorite resorts of the deer and elk. Then it is more than probable that where an animal has unrestricted range of a vast territory furnishing a great variety of food there would be less need of salt than to one confined to a pasture of one or two sorts of herbage.

**READ YOUR POLICY.**  
This man had built a big barn and prudently had insured it in his local farmers' insurance company. He failed, however, to read the conditions of his policy over very closely. He violated these conditions by fitting up a feed cooker in the barn. Lightning hit the barn, and it burned up, and the company refused to pay because of the feed cooker business. When you buy a policy of insurance, take five minutes and carefully read over all the provisos whereby you may be prevented from recovering your insurance in case of a loss. It is always better to find these things out before the fire than afterward.

**LIGHTNING RODS.**  
The old query of whether it pays to put lightning rods on the farmhouse and barn is up again, as it always is at this season of the year. Theoretically a building properly rodged and the rods given a perfect earth connection should be immune from damage by lightning, but the work is so often poorly done and the earth connection allowed to become so imperfect that such rods become a source of danger rather than protection. Of the two we would prefer reliable lightning insurance rather than the ordinary system of rodging.

**DRAINAGE SOMETIMES NECESSARY.**  
The rainfall has been unusually heavy and the resulting floods very destructive through a large section of the west and northwest this summer. Tempted by the series of dry years, large areas of bottom or slough land have been brought under cultivation without other than a surface system of drainage. During such a flood season as the present these lands have been so much of the time submerged that a crop is impossible this year. The same sort of soils where tile drained are all right and will produce fine crops.

**THREE TIMES FAKED.**  
We know of one man, a pretty substantial sort of farmer, who has been caught three different times by fake schemes—one a grocery deal, one a cloth peddler's fake and the other a lightning rod experience. Ordinarily, if a man would turn such propositions over to his wife, he would not get caught, but in this case the wife got him into the deal in groceries and the cloth business, and we mistrust that this couple have quite a time reviewing their experiences when there is no company in the house.

**THE MAN WHO LAUGHS.**  
We know of one man who had the enterprise to invest in three registered Shorthorn heifers five years ago. They cost him \$100 apiece. He took good care of them, and he today has a herd of fine Shorthorns, which are not only pleasing to look at, but are very profitable to him. The man on the next farm, who kept scrub cattle and laughed at our friend for fooling his money away, as he termed the buying of these heifers, still has his herd of scrubs, but is not laughing at his neighbor any more.

**BIRD STUDY CLUBS.**  
One of the most commendable and useful organizations which we have come across is that of a bird study club, a local association made up of all those, both old and young, who love the birds. The spring and summer weekly meetings of the club become ramble, over field and forest bird hunting with a fieldglass and camera, while the winter meetings review the summer's work and include readings from the many choice works on bird life. There should be more of such associations.

**DON'T KNOW WHEN TO LET GO.**  
We all like a stayer when there's sense in hanging on, but there is reason in all things, for here in almost every community there are a few stayers who, having straw, hay and potatoes to sell, would not let go at the almost famine prices which these commodities brought the past winter and spring, and just as new potatoes and new hay are becoming abundant and cheap are seeking buyers in vain for their old stock. Some men never know when to let go.

**ESSENTIALS IN DAIRYING.**  
There are two fundamental essentials in any sort of dairy business, which apply with just as much force to the small one cow dairy as to the large ones, and these are cleanliness in milking and the immediate cooling of the milk so as to extract the animal heat from it. With either one of these factors in dairying missing, it matters not how well all the other details may be looked after, there will be failure to secure the best results.

*J. S. Trigg*

## TRAINING A RIDING HORSE.

The Master Made Good His Assertion as to What He Could Do.

"Yes," said the riding master, "I have to be a horse trainer as well as a riding master. In fact, I couldn't very well be the second without being the first. I always have horses in my school stables here that are sent to me to train for my pupils. One came this morning, and if you have the time to spare I will show you how I give the first lesson in obedience."

The master then ordered one of his men to bring the horse out into the "school," a great oblong space, covered with sawdust and inclosed and roofed. The horse was a fine, spirited animal, with an intelligent and kindly eye, and the master said at once that he would be a tractable and teachable subject, explaining that he had not yet had a chance to "make his acquaintance."

"Now," said he, "you must remember that this horse has never seen me before and that I am, therefore, a perfect stranger to him, and yet I think I can establish between him and myself so good a feeling that in five minutes' time he will follow me all about the school at a word of command—perhaps without a command. Let us see."

He then approached the horse, and the man stepped away. Speaking a few words gently, he patted the animal's neck and rubbed his hand over his head. Telling the man to give him a small riding whip, long and straight, with a keen lash, he placed himself with his right shoulder close to the horse's head, holding the whip rein near the bit with his right hand and in his left hand the whip extended back horizontally so that the lash was opposite to the horse's flank.

"Now," said he, "for our lesson."

And he began leading the horse around the school, keeping his shoulder close to the animal's head. Presently he took his hand off the bridle, and the horse at once began to move away from his shoulder, but a sharp turn of the master's wrist brought the lash of the whip against his flank just hard enough to make a little sting, and at the same time the master caught hold of the bridle and gently pulled the refractory head close to his shoulder again.

This was repeated half a dozen times, and then the horse evidently reasoned out the situation somewhat in this way:

"As long as I keep my head close to this man's shoulder it's all right, but the minute I take it away something back there jumps up and sticks me. Therefore I'll not take it away any more."

That must have been the way he reasoned, for within the five minutes' time allotted by the riding master the horse was following him all around the school like a big dog, nor did the master have to touch the bridle once.—Atlanta Constitution.

## Not a Practical Philanthropist.

One day last winter when it was very cold a richly dressed woman stopped and gazed sternly at an ice wagon that was drawn up beside the curb on Walnut street, near Fifteenth.

She stood there for ten minutes. Then the ice man came out of a certain house, and she said to him, "Driver, why don't you blanket your horses?" "Because, lady, the kum'pin don't furnish me no blankets," said the man. "Then," exclaimed the woman, "you should cover them with your coat."

"All right, ma'am," said the driver, smiling. "You gimme your coat for the near hoss, an' I'll put mine on the off one."

The woman, whose coat was of seal-skin, could not think of a good retort to this, and she walked away in silence.—Philadelphia Record.

## Hooligan's Birthday.

"Yes," said Hooligan as he stuck his piece of pipe between his lips and rolled some tobacco in his hands, "it's wonderful how toime flies. Yisterda, Ol was fifty-wan, an' today Ol'm fifty-too. Got a match, Dougherty?"—Indianapolis Sun.

Toadstools are often mistaken for mushrooms, and gall is sometimes mistaken for genius.—Chicago News.

The minutes saved by hurry are as useless as the pennies saved by parsimony.—C. B. Newcomb.

## CHASING A GHOST.

The Way Whale Hunters Are Sometimes Fooled by "Spouting."

While the right whale is not so large nor so vicious as the sperm whale, the danger of hunting it is greater. In company with a fleet of ships, also bound for the arctic whaling grounds, says a writer in a contemporary, we sailed from San Francisco in February, and early in April we encountered the edge of the ice in Bering sea. The whales live far in the ice, and thither we went to find them. Occasionally a mother seal with one or two pups would dispute our way. She would not fly because of the little ones, holding her ground quietly, with fear in her eyes, while the pups barked vigorously at our presumption in disturbing them.

We had been "icing" for more than a week when we reached Cape Navarin, on the Siberian coast, a bleak, mountainous, dreary place. The next morning we saw another ship coming toward us, the dense black smoke from her try works showing she had recently caught a whale. In the afternoon we pushed on beyond the cape, and the lookout was cautioned to be extra vigilant. From his place in the crow's nest he scoured the sea with a long glass, and presently there came the welcome cry, "Blo-o-o-w off the ice bow!"

Every man strained his eyes. On the edge of the ice some two miles away was the familiar spout. The wind had died away until there was not a ripple on the sea. Boats were lowered, sails set and everything made ready. We drifted about helplessly. Every man knew that to place an oar or paddle in the water would "gully" the whale, for the big animals have a marvelously acute sense of hearing, and the minute there is an unusual sound they disappear.

One boat drifted in the direction of the spouting, which continued with clocklike regularity. Presently the sail of that boat was dropped, and the men rowed back to the ship. We had been "chasing a ghost." The spouting was caused by water spurting through a hole in the ice with each heavy swell.

## COOKING HINTS.

Don't salt cucumbers or eggplant before cooking. It makes them indigestible and unpalatable.

Avoid peeing rhubarb when it is young and tender, for it only needs wiping with a damp cloth before using.

A piece of tough meat can be very nicely stewed in a double boiler. It will take twice as long, however, as if cooked directly over the fire.

Fish which contain few bones may be converted into fillets by dividing the flesh from the backbone in long, wide strips and then removing any smaller bones. Soles supply the best fillets.

Crusts and crumbs of bread left over from the table should be dried, put aside for rolling and dipping or to be used in scalloped dishes or mixed with a few sliced apples and baked and served as a dinner dessert.

To prevent sausages bursting when cooking put them into a saucepan, cover them with cold water and bring this to a boil, after which take them out and fry them in the usual way. This, it is said, will not only prevent the sausages from bursting, but will improve their flavor.

## The Listener at the Door.

"Did she say, 'This is so sudden?'" "No; her mother was listening at the keyhole, and she didn't dare to throw on any frills."

"How do you know her mother was there?" "Because stooping over shuts off her wind, and you could hear her gasping all over the room."

"Well, what did Minnie say?" "She whispered: 'Cut it short, Jack. Ma is apoplectic.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Confusing.

"Ah neyah could undahstan," said Charcoal Eph as he helped himself to a piece of corn bread, "w'y er man blow on he soup ter git hit cool, blow on he han's ter keep dem wahm an' blow on hisse' ter beat de ban'. Hab some ob de fowl, Mistah Jackson?"—Baltimore News.

## ICEBERGS.

No port lamps gleam along our sides,  
No banners float on high;  
No human lookout raises glass  
To scan our sea or sky.

No admirals above our decks  
Mid guns and gunns stand,  
In hidden stealth to send the sound  
Of warlike, stern command.

Yet all the navies of the world  
Our bows in vain assail;  
We fear no smoking battle tower  
That thunders through the gale.

By captains gray our path is marked,  
By sailors white and old;  
For us the phantom rockets glare,  
And phantom bells are tolled.

In misty, unremembered ports  
Our beacon lights were set  
By hands long gone from mortal view,  
By forms that men forget.

And we may wander on our course  
Till time at last shall be,  
For in our breasts are locked the hulls  
Of ships once lost at sea.

—John James Meahan in Criterion

## CHIEFS OF THE SULUS.

Each Has the Power of Life or Death Over His Subjects.

The social system among the Moros is much more primitive than it is among the greater part of the other Philippine races. A chief, or dato, controls a district. He has his own particular followers and his slaves. Besides these he may command all the men of his own district in time of war. He also has the right of life and death over his subjects. For instance, a few weeks before we arrived in Jolo, Data Jakanine had occasion to execute one of his followers. The man had been intrusted with money belonging to the dato. The first time he came to his chief and said:

"Oh, great and benevolent dato, I have gambled away the money! Forgive me!"

"Very well," said the dato. "See that it does not happen again."

Once more the retainer came, saying: "Oh, great and benevolent dato, again have I gambled away thy money, and again I beg thee, in thy great mercy, to forgive me!"

"This is the second time I have forgiven thee," said Jakanine, "but the third time, I warn thee, thou shalt die." Yet again the unfortunate man returned without the money he had collected for the dato.

"Oh, dato," he cried, throwing himself at the feet of his chief, "I have sinned again and taken thy money! Mercy! Mercy!"

"Cut him down," said the dato to one of his men-at-arms. The man offered no resistance and was cut to pieces with one of the great knives of the natives.—Harper's Weekly.

## Getting Acquainted.

The family had occupied the dwelling about a day and a half, and the mistress thereof was putting a carpet down in the sitting room when there came a ring at the doorbell.

She hastened to the front door and opened it. A smiling woman greeted her.

"Good morning," said the caller. "This is Mrs. Murkley, I presume."

"Yes."

"I am Mrs. Pergallup, your next door neighbor."

"Glad to see you. Will you come in?"

"Thanks. I believe I will step in for a little while."

"You will find us all torn up, of course. We haven't begun to get things in shape yet."

"Now, don't you apologize, Mrs. Murkley. I know all about this thing of moving."

"It's an awful job, isn't it?" "Terrible. I sometimes tell Mr. Pergallup I'd almost rather have a spell of sickness than to move. Two moves are about as bad as a fire. Well, I thought I'd drop in and get acquainted. Could you lend me a cupful of coffee?"—Chicago Tribune.

## A New Sword Metal.

The Australian government has, it is said, decided to arm several cavalry regiments with swords made of a new metal named magnalium, which is asserted to combine the lightness of aluminum with the strength and flexibility of steel.—London Globe.

## Novel Footgear For Men.

Sandals for men are a late novelty. They look as odd as the black calf belt with square eyelets and a gilt oblong buckle with a square tongue.

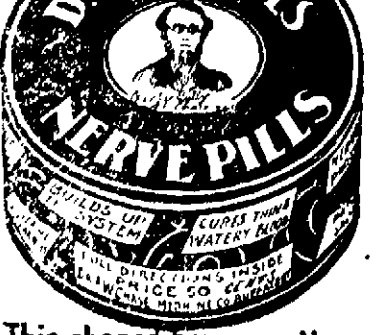
# A Plain Statement Backed by Massillon Proof.

It is a well known fact that you cannot furnish permanent strength by a false system of stimulation. Most so-called nerve tonics are stimulants. They whip you into action for a time, then they let you drop. This is just what Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills do not do. This great medicine begins at the bottom, and by supplying the something lacking—nerve force—builds you up into perfect health and strength again. No sense of stimulation, simply puts each and every organ into splendid working order—able to supply every demand, mental or physical, that may be made upon it. The following strong home evidence of results obtained fully proves the statement:

## Andrew Street.

Mrs. C. Sands, of No. 12 Andrew St., Massillon, Ohio, says: "As a nerve tonic I can recommend Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills with a clear conscience. I was restless, nervous, run down and sleepless, when I began the box I got at E. S. Craig's drug store, No. 9 South Erie Street. Since then I sleep well, nerves steady and general strength good. This result pleases me and I am glad to say so."

## A nerve Tonic never Equaled



This shaped box—no other

## E. Short Street

Mr. Joseph Huth, of No. 70 East Short St., Massillon, Ohio, says:—"My daughter was in bad shape, nervous, restless, run down—dull and sleeping poorly. I was told she needed a good nerve tonic like Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills and got some at E. S. Craig's Drug Store and they were just the thing. The medicine gave her strength, and good sleep. We think the Nerve Pills a great medicine."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Signature and portrait of Dr. A. W. Chase on each box of the genuine. For sale by dealers, 50 cents a box, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., 257 Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y.



## THE INDEPENDENT

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,  
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,  
20 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1883  
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.  
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.  
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on  
sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bam-  
merlin's Olger Stand (Hotel Conrad),  
and Bert Hankin's News stand in  
North Mill street.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1903

It is to be hoped that young King Alfonso, of Spain, is not as much of a young ruffian as he is being made to appear in cabled newspaper reports. Bad manners and lack of filial respect are bad settings for bravery, originality and intelligence, no matter how remarkable these characteristics may be.

Information gleaned from the week's financial and commercial reports show that the outlook for the corn crop this year is practically all that could be desired. There has been abundant moisture so far this season, and present indications are that the heavy rainfall will be followed by a period of clear weather. The corn crop is in condition to stand continued high temperature; in fact, it is desirable for some weeks to come. The yield of wheat will be considerably smaller than last year, but it will apparently be more than made up by the larger yield of corn.

With the single exception of iron and steel, the exportation of manufactured products from the United States to foreign countries was larger during the eleven months ending with May 31, 1902, than for any year in our history. From this, says the American Economist, it does not appear that our trade with the outside world is suffering because the tariff rippers have not been able to get in their deadly work. Neither is it clear that any pressing emergency exists for the surrender of any part of our great home market in order that we may sell more of our manufactures to foreigners.

The United States began the nineteenth century with an average of eighty-two days of schooling for each person. A surprising rate of increase is shown by the following figures taken from the report of the United States commissioner of education: Beginning with 82 days in 1800, the rate had increased to 238 days in 1840; 420 days in 1850; 430 days in 1860; 672 days in 1870; 792 days in 1880; 892 days in 1890; 792 days in 1900. The estimate includes instruction in the common schools and colleges. The average for the eleven Southern states in 1900 was 433, or about the same as that for the whole country in 1860.

Governor Taft, of the Philippine islands, as commissioner of the United States, has done well under the difficult circumstances connected with negotiations regarding the proposed withdrawal of friars from the islands. Of the successful conclusion of these negotiations there does not now appear to be much doubt. It is evident that the Pope is resolved to have the matter settled in a manner which shall in no way imperil friendly relations between the Vatican and the government at Washington. He sees with prophetic eye the day when free America will be the Catholic power in the world and accordingly, the religious Americanization of the Philippines can be in no way objectionable.

Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, who was a prominent member of what was called "the syndicate of vituperation" during the debate in the Senate on the Philippine government bill, and who will have charge of the literary bureau of the Democratic campaign committee during the campaign, announces that the Philippine question will be the "paramount issue." A little while ago we were assured that there were to be three "paramount issues" — the Philippines, trusts and the tariff. The two last have been lopped off the issue programme and it is easy to understand why. All parties are thundering against trusts and the Republican party has done the only practical work towards their regulation. After all is said and done the Democrats are a protectionist party so it would be hard for them to tell what they want to do about the tariff. The Philippine question being now the only "paramount" it will be interesting to hear what the party's position is in regard to it. Most unenlightened citizens have considered that it was entirely disposed of by the amnesty proclamation of July 1.

**THE CAMPANILE OF SAN MARCO**  
Venice without its campanile! That is an artistic disaster that is inconceivable even if it has happened. It is as easy to imagine Naples without

Vesuvius or Gibraltar without the rock. To the fortunate travelers who have sat in St. Mark's square under its shadow and to the myriads who have known it in pictures only and have hoped to see it some day, with St. Mark's and the Bridge of Sighs and the gondolas and the canals, it will be a different Venice altogether with the tower left out.

There were taller towers, no doubt, and some perhaps more beautiful. There may be those who preferred Giotto's tower at Florence or the Giralda at Seville; some too who admire more the leaning curiosities at Pisa and Bologna or the Eiffel tower. The campanile of San Marco, however, was the dominant note in the picture of Venice, as the state house dome was in Boston and Trinity church in New York before they were hidden by high buildings.

It has stood guard over Venice for eight hundred years, a watch tower for foes from the seas and fire in the town. It had seen the whole magnificent and romantic history of the great sea republic and its pitiful downfall. When its foundations were laid Venice was still subject to Byzantium. It has collapsed mysteriously, without warning, in a sceptical age when no omen can be drawn from its fall and merely engineering explanations will be accepted.

Poor as Italy and Venice are the campanile must be rebuilt. The world has aesthetic rights and among them is that the great tower shall occupy that particular spot. —New York Sun.

**OBJECTIONS TO THE "YELLOW DOG LEASE."**

The conditions of the "yellow dog house lease," between the miners and coal companies of West Virginia, a copy of which has been forwarded to The Independent, with a communication, are as follows:

This lease shall at once terminate if the rent is not paid by the last of every month, or if the tenant quits or is discharged from the employment of the company, and the tenant hereby agrees that the rent may be detained by the company out of any balance in its hands due to him.

The tenant hereby agrees not to sublet the whole or any part of the leased premises, nor to keep boarders, nor to harbor persons not members of his immediate family, except as specially permitted by the company.

The company reserves the right, through its duly authorized agents, to enter the leased premises at all hours for removing objectionable persons.

The communication is as follows:

To The Editor of The Independent:

The paragraph needs no comment so far as the Massillon miners are concerned. But we all know enough of the conditions under which the downtrodden miner of West Virginia struggles and toils. We shall be called upon to take some decided action on the seventeenth day of this month in the convention with all the mine workers, and the public is already asking what the trouble is and why the miners talk about a suspension of work. The above is simply the condition under which a miner must rent a house in which to shelter. If the company will stoop so low as to ask any free man who loves his liberty to sign such an ironclad lease as the foregoing in order that the said company may remove him at any time, the man may happen to say that his soul is his own. I ask the miners and the public of Massillon and district if a person is to sign away his right to rent a room or keep a friend for the night, or keep a boarder? And the climax infers that he must not lock his door. The company holds the right to enter his home at any hour the company may choose to remove an objectionable person. That person may chance to be the man, or wife, or child, or friend, or boarder, or any person the company may choose to disregard. Now this being the case before the miner may rent a dwelling, what must his working conditions be when he is in the bowels of the earth where there is no restraint to time or management, and under these conditions which have full sway in the West Virginia mines. Similar conditions exist in the anthracite coal field. The call has come for a counting of all mine workers to devise the most honorable and lawful means of helping their fellowmen who are struggling against such odds. While I sincerely hope that the needed help may be given and the victory won with a general suspension of work, yet, if there be no other way of helping our fellow men out of this slavish condition, I ask, what else is left to be done except to suspend the work of all the miners? To my mind it seems that we must as a class get the men their rights at any or all cost.

**S. STOCKDALE.**

If you believe what you read about Rocky Mountain Tea, see that you get the genuine, made only by the Madison Medicine Co., 35c., no more, no less. Z. T. Baltzly.

Mr. A. A. Sinsler, Louisville, O.:  
Dear Sir—Want to thank you for recommending your Liver Pills to me for Constipation and Liver Trouble, with which I have been afflicted for several years, and can cheerfully recommend them to all sufferers of the same trouble, as they have done me much good.

**ELI BECHER.**

**GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.**Grave Charge Against Matron  
Sellars, of Delaware.

Columbus, July 15.—The punishment of Nora Ferris, the inmate of the state girls' industrial home at Delaware, which terminated in her death, is to be made the subject of investigation by the grand jury of Delaware county.

According to the testimony the punishment was inflicted by Miss Myrtle Sellars, then matron of cottage No. 6 at the home.

Attorney General Sheets yesterday finished his examination of the report of the state board of charities committee that recently investigated the affairs of the home. He said:

"I believe that Miss Sellars is guilty of manslaughter and have just written to the prosecuting attorney of Delaware county directing him to bring the affair to the attention of the grand jury at its next sitting."

Miss Ferris was punished for four days, being placed in a strait-jacket and strung up to the window bars. Each day she would be taken from the strait-jacket long enough to be given a beating with a heavy wooden paddle. She was 14 years old. Her parents reside in Jackson county.

Her death occurred in November, 1900, but the affair did not become public until last spring. Miss Sellars is now in Chicago. She refused to testify in the investigation made by the state board of charities. The evidence adduced by that board was so strong that Governor Nash referred the matter to Attorney General Sheets for investigation along criminal lines and he yesterday announced his decision in the matter.

Sheets states that none but Miss Sellars, if any, can be criminally involved in the death of Miss Ferris.

**THE DELAWARE SCANDAL.**Necessity for Women Physi-  
cians for Women.

The Independent has received the following communication from Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association:

The committee appointed to investigate the conditions of the girls' industrial home, at Delaware, has advised, among other things, the employment of a resident woman physician. It hardly seems credible that state institutions where women and children are detained should be without women physicians, yet they are.

The public would not tolerate for a moment the employment of women physicians only, in institutions where men and boys are confined, yet the cases are identical. A few years ago the association, of which I am president, attempted to have women placed upon the boards of all public institutions. We believed that state "homes" were not unlike real homes, and that the mother principle was as essential to the one as to the other. We soon learned that trustees must be electors, and as women were not electors they could not be trustees.

It has been argued that women are not fit for places of trust because complaints of cruelty were made against one of the women in charge of a cottage at Delaware. Like charges were made against Captain Stiles in regard to the whole institution. Are men therefore unfit for places of trust? Every thoughtful person knows that this is not a question of men or women, but a question of individuals.

**A VERY YOUNG MAN.**

Nevertheless E. S. Mills Has Held Important Positions.

Edwin Stanley Mills, a former Massillon resident, now the Cleveland representative of the steel trust, is about to leave the lakes to take a more important position with the United States Steel Corporation in New York. Mr. Mills has resigned his position as assistant general manager of the Pittsburgh Steamship Company, which operates the big fleet of vessels owned by the steel trust. The Cleveland Plain Dealer says:

Mr. Mills, who leaves for New York Thursday to take his new position is not only one of the brightest but one of the most popular men connected with the lake trade and his many friends will be sorry to learn that he is going to leave the lakes. Mr. Mills has been assistant general manager of the company that operates the trust fleet since the organization of the steel corporation. Before that he was sales agent for the Carnegie company and later managed the fleet of ships built by the steel king. Mr. Mills is a very young man and has held several important positions.

**Advertised Letters.**

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, July 15, 1902:

LADIES.  
Kennedy, Mrs.

MEN.  
Abrams, R. (2)  
Wood, John B.  
Brenner, Jacob  
Cassidy, Mr. (Drugs)  
Girath, Dominio  
Thompson, H. S.  
Hostetter, Jacob (above)

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

**THE JURY IS  
NOW COMPLETE.**Progress in the Trial of  
Sarah Robinson.**JURY VISITS "HONKEYTONK."**Statement of Contention on the  
Part of the State Made by  
Prosecuting Attorney Robert  
H. Day—The Line of Defense  
Which the Accused Will Make

Canton, July 16.—When court convened Wednesday morning the controversy over a jury to try the case of Sarah Robinson, indicted for murder in the first degree, was still in progress. One special venire of twelve men had been exhausted in addition to the original venire of thirty-six men, and a second special venire of twelve men was started upon when court adjourned Tuesday afternoon. This second venire included all Canton business men as follows: William F. Schario, Thomas J. Elder, J. J. Maurer, Walter Dueble, William E. Lindsey, Thomas B. Loutzenheiser, Edgar G. Strassner, Charles A. Rex, Frank Alexander, James H. Robinson.

A large number of these so-called jurors were manifestly reluctant to sit on a murder trial and it was evident much perforce to look after their business affairs. Most of them had either formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused or were opposed to capital punishment to such an extent as to make it impossible for them to render a verdict where the penalty would be death. David Hammond, one of the first special venire, said that he was 72 years of age and had served seven years as a voluntary fireman in the old independent fire company of this city. Either of these reasons were sufficient to relieve him of jury duty and they were taken advantage of. Frank Alexander frankly stated on the stand that he did not desire to do jury duty and was finally peremptorily challenged by the defense. The other jurors who were peremptorily excused were Henry Schriver of Massillon, Harry H. Ink, Henry R. Rowland, W. W. Webb of Alliance, John N. Ramsey.

Wednesday morning the prosecution sued their last challenge upon William B. Lindsay, of Canton, who was told to step aside. At that time the counsel for the defendant still had seven peremptory challenges to exercise.

At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning Attorney A. M. McCarty, after a few moments' consultation with Sarah Robinson, announced that the defendant was content with the twelve men seated in the jury box, and contest over a jury in the murder trial was ended. The twelve men in whose hands will rest the fate of the young colored woman are: Nathan Toronski, merchant, Canton; Louis F. Moushey, barber, Canton; Joseph D. Miller, farmer, Canton township; M. E. McFerran, school teacher, Canton; J. A. Burkholder, retired farmer, Canal Fulton; James A. Reynolds, banker, Canton; Philip E. Mook, electrician, Canton; Charles A. Rex, merchant, Canton; Edgar E. Strassner, clerk, Canton; Walter A. Beaumont, clerk, Canton; William H. Shaffer, hardware dealer, Canton; Adam Burkholder, farmer, Canton township. These men were sworn in by Clerk Casselman to well and truly try the case. A statement of the contention on the part of the state was made by Prosecutor Robert H. Day who was followed by Attorney A. M. McCarty who informed the jurors of the line of defense which the accused would make. As previously stated, counsel for the accused will claim that Sarah Robinson shot her paramour, Walter McNair, in self defense and on this ground will ask for her acquittal.

**JURY GOES TO MASSILLON.**

At the conclusion of these statements Attorney McCarty asked that the court order the jury to visit "Honkeytonk," the name by which the place where the shooting occurred in Massillon is called. Under instruction from the court it was arranged that the jurors should leave on the 12:50 o'clock interurban train to view the scene of the tragedy.

When the counsel for the defendant announced that the defendant was content with the jury fourteen of the sixteen peremptory challenges allowed the defense in a murder case had been exercised. The last juror of the second special venire had also been called and it was exhausted. Had the personnel of the jury been unsatisfactory another special venire would have been necessary. The two peremptory challenges allowed the state had been exercised in the removal of W. B. Lindsey and Homer Mong from the jury box.

Owing to the fact that court room

No. 2. was too small to accommodate the crowd which gathered to watch the deliberations in the trial, Judge Abmler convened court Wednesday morning in court room No. 1. This room was also packed with spectators during the forenoon session.

**THE INDICTMENT.**

In outlining the cause of the state Prosecuting Attorney Day first read the indictment to the jury. The indictment recites that the grand term of the May term of common pleas court returned a true bill against Sarah Robinson charging that on the afternoon of April 14, 1902, she made an assault upon Walter McNair with intent to kill and that she shot him deliberately and with premeditated malice. In his statement Prosecutor Day said that the affair occurred in the city of Massillon, April 14 last, in a small building at the intersection of South and Canal streets, in which McNair kept a saloon. "In the rear of the saloon," the prosecutor said, "there is an old stone building which was used by McNair as a residence and as a boarding house where people employed at the steel plant resided. Sarah Robinson lived with Walter McNair in this house occupying the first floor or downstairs. The rooms upstairs were occupied by two white women, a Mrs. James and her daughter, who had lived there about two weeks when the shooting took place. The only means of getting upstairs was in front where anyone going up or coming down could be seen by a person in the house on the first floor. We expect the evidence to show bad feeling between Sarah and Walter McNair growing out of his attentions to the white women. We expect evidence to show that she was jealous and made threats that she would kill McNair if he did not cease his attentions to the white women living upstairs. Sarah got possession of the revolver about 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon and walking diagonally across the saloon or bar room stood in the front doorway. She opened the door. One of the colored men in the room asked her to close it. McNair was waiting upon three customers and had drawn two glasses of beer and was stooping in the act of drawing a third glass. He also asked her to close the door and she replied 'wait a minute.' Taking a step or two forward she fired the fatal bullet hitting McNair in the breast. He died a day or two later. We expect to show that this woman threatened to kill McNair and that she did kill him in a premeditated and deliberate manner."

The defense was outlined by Attorney A. M. McCarty who admitted that Sarah Robinson did the shooting but claimed that it was done in fear of her own life and in self defense. In part Attorney McCarty said:

"This indictment charges Sarah Robinson with murder in the first degree in the killing of Walter McNair. It will be necessary for the prosecution to show purpose, premeditation, deliberation and knowledge in addition to the overt act of killing. Sarah Robinson entered a plea of not guilty. That plea denies every verbal claim in the indictment. We mean to insist all through this trial that she is not guilty of murder in the first degree, or of any other crime. The circumstances of the shooting were about as follows: McNair was a large, well-built, brutal, ferocious, malicious negro. The testimony will show that he was a character the like of which I do not think exists in the county. The testimony will disclose that he ruled everyone about him, including the defendant, with a high hand; that he walked about his saloon with two revolvers, one in either hip pocket. He was recognized as a man who not only made threats but generally did as he said he would do. Sarah Robinson is twenty years of age and we will show never before shot a revolver or other firearm in her life. Coming to the time of the tragedy about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of April 14 McNair was out in the back yard. When he went into the yard he left Sarah behind the bar. She sent a messenger to ask him to come into the saloon. McNair sent word back for her to remain there and that he would come in when he got ready. Sarah went out and asked him to come in. He knocked her down and abused her shamefully, remarking, 'You d—b—go back in there and stay where I tell you or I'll kill you now.' He compelled her to go back into the barroom with him. Back of the counter on the shelf was a revolver. Another revolver lay underneath the counter where the beer glasses were kept. Sarah picked up the revolver from the shelf. She then walked towards the door. Some one ordered beer and McNair had drawn one glass and was drawing another when some one asked Sarah to close the door. McNair spoke up and said, 'You d—b—if you don't shut the door I'll shoot you,' or words to that effect, and reached down where the revolver lay. Sarah then shot and ran to a neighbors. She did not know then that she had injured him. The testimony will further show that she frequently tried to leave McNair and go home but that he would not permit her to do so. The Saturday before the shooting she had her trunk packed and tried to get some colored boys to

take it to the depot but they were afraid to comply. McNair saw that the trunk was packed and when told that she intended to go home he beat her into unconsciousness. After the shooting McNair was taken over to the house where he lived from Monday to Wednesday morning. In conversation with his attendants he said that it was not her fault. The testimony will show that he said that if she had not shot him he would have shot her. We think that when the testimony is all in, it will satisfy you of her innocence. Whatever she did was absolutely in self defense. On this ground we will ask an acquittal."

**THE CINCH BUG CAMPAIGN**Important Advice to Farmers—  
Coal Tar Remedy.

The multitude of letters now received daily at the Ohio Experiment Station indicate that the cinch bug is threatening immense injury to the corn and oats crops of the state, and it is feared that farmers are expecting too much of the fungus which the station is distributing.

In the first place, the amount of this material which it is practicable to send out is extremely small, and it can only infect a comparatively small number of bugs at the best; the infection, moreover, will require four or five days, by which time the army of bugs will have done great injury. Our advice is, therefore, not to wait for the fungus, but to organize a campaign at once for the immediate relief of the crop, depending upon the fungus to finish the work by destroying the bugs which would otherwise live over winter to menace the crop of next year.

The cinch bug, though able to fly, prefers to travel on the ground, and its migration from wheat to oats or corn may be intercepted by making a V shaped trench, as with the corner of a hoe or the outside tooth of a cultivator, and pouring in a little coal tar. A line of tar an inch across will be sufficient. When a crust forms over the tar it must be freshened with a new supply. As the bugs enter a cornfield their progress may be impeded by frequent cultivation of the rows of corn, thus burying many of the bugs. When they cluster on the stalks of corn they may be killed by sprinkling with kerosene emulsion, made as follows, and thrown with sufficient force to wash them off the corn:

**KEROSENE EMULSION.**  
Dissolve half a pound of soap in one gallon of water and heat to boiling; remove from the fire and while hot add two gallons of coal oil, churning the mixture with a force pump for fifteen minutes or until it resembles buttermilk. To each quart of this emulsion add fifteen quarts of water and apply with spray pump or sprinkling pot.

**CHAS. E. THORNE, Director.**

**Car Wheels Made of Money.**  
Every year our government destroys nearly half a billion dollars' worth of soiled or torn bank notes, and after they have been reduced to pulp are used for making railroad car wheels. From a bank note to a car wheel is about as radical a transformation as the one brought about in the case of all weak, nervous and sickly people who will use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the favorite American remedy for stomach, liver and bowel complaints. A wineglassful before meals will put the stomach in good condition to digest the food and prevent the bowels from becoming constipated. Every one should keep it in the house to prevent belching, flatulency, insomnia, and nervousness, also to cure indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver and kidney troubles.

**Food Elements in Fruit.**  
Sugar, starch, gum, dextrin, pectine, saccharifiable cellulose, organic acids, and other extractive matters are, together with water, the chief elements in pulp fruits. The sugar is assimilable and is a food. Fruits which contain most of it, as bananas, dates and figs, are true hydrocarbonated foods. Extractive matters are also nourishing, but in a less degree, as they are not so digestible. With these and other rare exceptions, however, fruits, in the opinion of M. Balland, are little nutritive and cannot be considered as foods. Their juices, which please us by their smell or acidity, are condiments rather than foods.

**When He Turned Jap.**  
A humorous touch in connection with Lafcadio Hearn's naturalization as a Japanese was the reduction of his professional salary from 150 to 50 yen a month. As a foreigner he drew a larger salary than the native instructors, but at the dinner in celebration of his change of nationality the president of the university rose and observed that now that Professor Hearn had become one of them the last insidious distinction would be removed by cutting down his salary. And the American born professor tried to look as though he enjoyed it.

**A Peculiar Plant.**  
There is a species of plant growing in New South Wales whose showy flowers contain a large proportion of mucilaginous juice of a glossy varnishlike appearance. Chinese ladies use the juice for dyeing their hair and eyebrows. In Java the flowers are used for blacking shoes.

The most ancient dictionary and glossary in the world is of the Chinese language and is the lexicon of P'ansue. This first known glossary was compiled more than 1,000 years before Christ.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

**Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.**

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lucius, of Wooster street, a daughter.

Howard McC. Yost has taken a position in the office of the Massillon Bridge Company.

Miss Helen Wallace, of Cleveland, is the guest of Miss Ruth McCaughey, in Wellman street.

Mrs. John Walker, of Chicago, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Anna Flynn, in North Grant street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schriener are taking a trip up the lakes. They will be gone three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. James Flynn have returned from Chicago, where they spent the past several weeks.

Miss Gertrude Wilson and Mrs. H. I. Keller, of Steubenville, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Leo Friedrich.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Smith, of 14 West South street, have been called to Cincinnati by the death of Mr. Smith's sister.

Mrs. Lena Dyslee Myers and son Ralph, of Orrville, are visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Schultz, in West Tremont street.

Carl Meinhardt has purchased the Cameron property, in West Main street. The consideration was \$1,600. The property was sold at sheriff's sale.

Mrs. M. J. Quinby and son George, of Monmouth, Ill., mother and brother of Mrs. H. P. Findley, are guests at the Findley residence in South Mill street.

The Rev. L. H. Burry will leave next week for Rye Beach, on Lake Erie, where he will spend two weeks attending the summer school for Ohio synod pastors.

A party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Snyder, Miss Stella Snyder and Floyd Snyder left this morning for a trip to Yellowstone Park and other points.

Mr. and Mrs. George Stover and Mrs. William Stover, of Canal Fulton, spent Tuesday in the city, the former at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. S. P. Barnes and the latter at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Conrad.

Robert Hammond grows better slowly. It is feared that he will never fully recover from the injuries he sustained by being thrown from his wagon, in a collision with a street car, in South Erie street, some months ago. He is scarcely able to walk.

The Volksfest of the Lutheran church will be held this year at Rock Springs, Chester county, W. Va., opposite East Liverpool, on August 6. The delegations from the Lutheran churches of Massillon and Canton filled two trains last year when the Volksfest was held at Cascade Park, Pa.

The Rev. E. J. Craft has been granted a five weeks' vacation by the church vestry. Mr. Craft left Monday morning for Cortland, where he will spend a week rusticating. The remainder of his vacation will be spent at different points throughout the state.

The new McKinley postal card is now on sale at the Massillon post-office. The card is the regulation size. A stamp portrait of President McKinley occupies the upper right hand corner, "1913-McKinley-1901" being the description below it. The upper left corner bears the United States coat of arms.

The request of the local attaches of railway freight depots for a half holiday on Saturday, and shorter hours on other days has been granted. A card was issued today, signed by the agents for the Pennsylvania, B. & O. and W. & L. E. railways, stating that on and after July 26, the depots will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, Saturdays, and at 5 o'clock on other days. No freight will be received and only perishable freight delivered after these hours.

Friends and relatives to the number of forty gathered at the home of Harrison Baldwin, in Bellevue Terrace, Saturday evening, in honor of the latter's sixtieth birthday. The surprise was complete. Games and dancing were the amusements. A bountiful lunch was served about midnight. The out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kinne, of Navarre; Miss Katie Santman, of Canton; Mr. and Mrs. Stucker, of McDonaldsville, and Mr. and Mrs. Ricker, of Reedman. The music was furnished by the Wagner mandolin club.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company's plant was forced to shut down Monday night before work was half completed, because of the intense heat and the numerous prostrations therefrom. Several of the employees were taken home suffering from cramp. The same difficulty was experienced Tuesday morning. Almost half of the workers stopped at 11 o'clock. The two weeks' lay off has put the men all out of condition, and it will be some weeks, according to the statements of the workers themselves, before they can get accustomed to the heat and be able to stand an entire day's work.

H. J. Lowery, local agent for the

Pacific Express Company, sprung a surprise on his friends Monday by announcing his marriage to Miss Josephine Risser, of Ashland. The ceremony was performed at St. Timothy's rectory Saturday evening at 8 o'clock by the Rev. E. J. Craft. The license was secured by the bride at Ashland, consequently it was an easy matter for Mr. Lowery to keep the affair secret. Mr. Lowery's home is in Elyria. He was sent to the local express office by the management about two months ago. Mr. and Mrs. Lowery will go to housekeeping as soon as apartments can be secured.

The delegates who will represent the Massillon district miners at the national convention of the United Mine Workers at Indianapolis, left Massillon Tuesday. President Legg, of the district, carries credentials from many of the mines. The convention opens Thursday. About 1,000 delegates are expected to be present. The purpose of the convention is to consider the advisability of inaugurating a sympathetic strike in the soft coal fields to aid the strikers of the hard coal fields of Pennsylvania. Mr. Legg is opposed to any kind of a sympathetic strike except one involving all branches of labor.

### STRUCK BY A FREIGHT.

#### William Goff Sustains Serious Injuries Saturday Night.

William Goff, a local electrician, living on Dwight street, was picked up between the East street crossing of the Pennsylvania railroad and the freight offices, Saturday night between 11 and 12 o'clock. At first it was thought he had been assaulted and robbed, as blood was found coming from a cut upon the head. Later, however, it was learned that he had been walking along the track, somewhat under the influence of liquor, and had been struck by a freight train, presumably by the yard shifter. Yard employees carried the injured man to the freight offices where Dr. Culbertson was summoned and an examination disclosed the fact that he had three ribs fractured, and bruises upon his head and chest. The blow upon the head from which the blood was running, had produced unconsciousness and it was at first thought that he was fatally injured. Upon being taken to his home in Dwight street restoratives were administered and he recovered sufficiently to tell the above facts. Today Mr. Goff is considerably improved, no serious results being anticipated.

### OBITUARY.

**MRS. WILHELMINA HERMAN.**  
The funeral of Mrs. Wilhelmina Herman, who died Monday morning at 282 East Tremont street, will be held Wednesday afternoon. Services will be conducted from the residence at 1:30 o'clock by the Rev. L. H. Burry, of St. Paul's church. Immediately at the close of the home exercises services will be held at Faith Lutheran chapel, in Grant street, repairs being in progress in St. Paul's church of which the deceased was a member. Mrs. Herman was 84 years of age. She was born in Western Prussia, but had been a resident of Massillon for the past 27 years. For the last two years she had been confined to the house, part of the time in bed. Aside from her two sons, August and Rudolph, and daughter Mrs. Bertha Migge, of East Tremont street, Mrs. Herman had no relatives in this country. The pall bearers will be selected from among her nephews.

### JOHN JOSEPH VOGT.

John Joseph Vogt, aged 49 years, died at the home of his mother, Mrs. Regina Vogt, at 169 Wellman street, at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, of consumption. Funeral services will be held Friday morning at 8:30 o'clock at St. Joseph's church. The deceased was a stonecutter and had spent practically his entire life in Massillon. He was a brother of William Vogt and Mrs. Louise Sibila, of this city. Theodore Vogt, of Norwalk, and Mrs. William M. Newstetter, of Reading, Pa.

### THE STRIKE REGION.

**National Officer of Union Arrives from There.**

William Morgan arrived in the city yesterday from Parkersburg, W. Va., and will leave tomorrow for Indianapolis to attend the national convention of the United Mine Workers. Mr. Morgan is associated with other national officers of the union in the conduct of the strike in West Virginia.

### THE LATEST RETURNS.

**Smith, 64; Grant, 47; Phelps, 21.**

A. W. Agler, chairman of the Republican central committee, at noon Monday, announced that the returns, official and unofficial, from Saturday's primary election give Smith 64 delegates; Grant, 47; Phelps, 21.

Louisville, O., Dec. 24, 1898.  
Slusser Pharmacy—I wish to say that I have used your Pills as a laxative and for Torpid Liver, and must truly say they are the best and mildest I ever used.

**MRS. SARAH STUMP.**

Read the "want" columns daily

## A DRUG DOES DEADLY WORK.

**Chloroform Proves Fatal to Mrs. W. P. Rhine.**

### ADMINISTERED BY A PHYSICIAN.

**Mrs. Rhine was Placed Under the Influence of the Anaesthetic That She Might be Insensible to the Pain of a Dental Operation—Her Husband was With Her When Death Took Place.**

■ Mrs. William P. Rhine, about to have a tooth operated upon, was placed under the influence of chloroform, Sunday morning at 8:30 o'clock. She never regained consciousness, death resulting about 9 o'clock.

Death occurred in the office of Dentist J. C. Sheets, in the Pille building. The chloroform was administered by Dr. A. A. Hallock, whose office is near Dr. Sheets'. Mr. Rhine was with his wife.

Dr. Hallock is not the family physician, but was summoned because he was nearest at hand. Dr. Hallock examined Mrs. Rhine previously to administering the anaesthetic, and pronounced her quite able to withstand its effects. There were no evidences of heart weakness, though Mrs. Rhine had been suffering from stomach trouble for some time past. Mrs. Rhine expressed a fear that she was not strong enough to take the chloroform, but was reassured by the physician's statement.

Mrs. Rhine had scarcely taken a dozen inhalations before it became evident to those about her that death was near. Other physicians were summoned. At once every method to restore consciousness was employed. Artificial respiration was tried, and trichline and nitro glycerine were injected, but without effect. While the chloroform was being administered Mrs. Rhine resisted the effect persistently, but as it is usual and natural for all persons to do this no alarm was felt. Just before she became unconscious, she said, "I don't believe I can stand it." She never spoke again. Coroner Shuffele came to Massillon Sunday. He took the statements of the physicians, but did not consider an autopsy or further investigation necessary.

Mrs. Rhine was 27 years old, and was a daughter of William Rose, who lives on the McCullough farm, which abuts the road which is Jarvis avenue in the city. She had been married about two years. She leaves a husband but no children. Mr. Rhine is the foreman of the box factory of the Brown Lumber Company. The Rhines made their home in Oakland, at the corner of Oak and Erie streets.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Oakland.

Physicians generally say that the death of Mrs. Rhine is one of those calamities which cannot be foreseen or avoided, and that no blame can attach to either the dentist or the physician. To the physicians she seemed in a condition which precluded doubt as to her being able to withstand the effects of the drug.

### MINES NOT SOLD.

**Dealers Visit but Do Not Purchase—No Deal On.**

The rumor to the effect that another big coal deal was on between Cleveland parties and the J. F. Pock Coal Company is emphatically denied by officials of the latter company. J. C. Haring, the company's secretary, said today that the rumor probably started when Cleveland retail coal dealers visited Massillon Monday for the purpose of looking over the Massillon mines. They had no intention of purchasing.

### BUILDING PERMITS.

**One House to Cost \$5,000; the Other \$1,050.**

J. E. McLain has been granted a building permit by City Clerk Seaman. He will erect a frame dwelling of nine rooms, 29x50 feet, at the corner of Wellman and Prospect streets. It is to cost \$5,000, and is to be completed January 1.

E. G. Fetler has also taken out a permit. He will erect a frame dwelling of seven rooms, 26x28 feet, in Henry street, at a cost of \$1,050. It is to be finished November 15.

### Mail Boxes.

The Bond Steel Post Co. mail boxes are admitted to be the most durable, and most convenient rural delivery boxes on the market. For sale by J. A. Poorman. Address or phone, Navarre, Ohio.

Milk wanted at the Massillon Milk Co.'s plant, 92 North Erie street.

## THE TRUTH CONCEALED.

**Rumor Concerning King's Desperate Condition.**

A cable dispatch from a correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, dated at Cowes, July 15, says: Because a sight of the royal countenance and emaciated frame would indicate clearly the desperateness of the King's struggle for life, the embarkment on the yacht at Portsmouth today was accompanied by the most remarkable attempts at secrecy. From the time his majesty was taken from his room in the palace to the moment he was in the specially prepared room on the Victoria and Albert at Portsmouth, no one was allowed to see him except those who have been for the past week in attendance on him in Buckingham palace and the members of the royal family.

These precautions strengthened the general belief that the truth is being concealed from the public. As stated in these dispatches, the day before the general information of the King's breakdown was given to the public, King Edward has a dangerous and serious growth in his throat, upon which there must be an operation soon to save his life. This affection is now regarded as even more serious than the intestinal trouble which necessitated the first operation.

### PASSED A GOOD NIGHT.

**King Edward Pleased at Change of Scene.**

Cowes, July 16.—The King passed a good night. He is much pleased at the change of air and scene. He is placed sufficiently high to get a view through the windows of the pavilion on deck, and he watches with evident pleasure the animated scenes in Cowes roads. A telegraphic cable has been laid from the yacht to the shore.

It is expected the King will make a long stay at Cowes, only indulging in short day cruises in fine weather, returning to Cowes the same evening.

### SHOT BY UMPIRE.

**Pitcher Had Criticized His Decision.**

Cannelton, Ind., July 16.—Arthur Derrell, umpire in a base ball game between the Owensboro, Ky., and Cannelton clubs yesterday, shot and fatally wounded William Whallen, pitcher. Whallen had criticised the umpire's decision. Derrell was placed in jail.

## AMERICANS CONTROL COTTON.

**English Mills Close on Account of Advanced Prices.**

London, July 16.—The newspapers display great anxiety regarding the situation in the cotton trade. They describe Lancashire as preparing to fight for its existence as the world's great cotton center. Mills are being closed, and orders from India have almost ceased.

The Daily Mail says that at the bidding of bold groups of American speculators the mill owners had to choose between conducting their business at a heavy loss or stopping. The writer declares that certain groups headed by Theodore Price, of New York, have gradually acquired control of what is left of the old crop of cotton.

The new crop not being available until September the Lancashire mill owners will have to pay about \$100,000,000 extra for raw material between now and October unless something is done. The present situation means ruin for them. America is fighting for the British markets, and India is building her own factories.

The President of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation says that combination must be met with combination. The American rings have already forced up prices a cent a pound or \$50,000,000 on a half-year's crop. The Federation proposes that the mills close on Monday and Saturday each week.

### REPAIRED TEMPORARILY.

**Battleship Illinois to Proceed to England.**

Christiana, Norway, July 16.—The battleship Illinois was towed to the inner harbor today. Divers are trying to temporarily repair her injury so she can proceed to Chatam, England, for permanent repairs.

### DETECTIVE KILLED.

**Shot by Three Men He Was Trying to Arrest.**

New York, July 16.—Detective John Sheridan, of Long Island city, was killed this morning by three men whom he was trying to arrest. Three men have been arrested on suspicion.

### FREIGHT STRIKE OVER.

Chicago, July 16.—The striking freight handlers at a meeting this morning voted to go back to work.

Want column ads. pay. Try it.

## COXEY SEES HANNA.

**Well Groomed, Fat and Happy, He Easily Gains an Audience.**

Cleveland, July 16.—Among the callers at Senator Hanna's office yesterday were "General" Jacob S. Coxey, one-time leader of the Commonwealth Army, and Charles D. Gibbons, who "knocked out" the Cleveland form of government.

Coxey obtained an audience with the senator. Gibbons did not. The fact that Senator Hanna opened his arms to General Coxey and neither opened his doors nor his arms to Gibbons seemed to worry the latter. He was disappointed when informed that he would be unable to see the senator.

"My visit had nothing to do with the ouster case," explained Gibbons. "I just wanted to see the senator, that was all."

General Coxey acknowledged that he had discarded his populist ideas. He said he was too busy thinking about business affairs to pay much attention to politics. "I spent \$300,000 on my new foundry," he said with pride.

Attired in a neatly fitting business suit, well groomed, fat and happy, General Coxey would hardly have been taken yesterday for the man who, ten years prior to that time had led the hobo army to Washington.

### HEAT HELPS CORN.

**Crops Greatly Benefited by High Temperature.**


Chicago, July 16.—From reports received here the hot weather of the past week or ten days has been of great benefit to all crops in the West and Northwest. Corn, especially, is being greatly benefited by it, having received all the moisture necessary and the warm weather coming just at the right time.

Oats are being harvested in many sections and a large crop is looked for. Winter wheat has been harvested, but bad roads have delayed its being sent to the markets.

Spring wheat is reported in fine condition from all points and unless more rain sets in an unusually large crop will be harvested.

The Federation of Women's clubs has extended the right of honorary membership to the men who make Rocky Mountain Tea. Women's greatest benefactor. Z. T. Baltzly.

Point Breeze, Chautauqua, Smithville, O., August 9 to 24. J. B. Eberly, proprietor.



## George A. Hawver,

### Jeweler,

### Scientific Watchmaker,

and

### Optician.

Our store is now open for business and you are all invited to call and inspect our line of goods. We carry a full line of

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Bric-a-Brac, Novelties, Gold Canes, Umbrellas, Etc.

We make a specialty of fine Repairing and the adjusting of spectacles for the most complicated errors of refraction.

By paying strict attention to business. By turning out first class work and by

## Straightforward Honorable Dealing

with the public, we hope to be favored with a share of your patronage. Come and look, you are welcome whether you buy or not. All Goods Guaranteed as Represented.

EYES TESTED FREE.

## Geo. A. Hawver,

17 South Erie Street, (Opera Block)  
MASSILLON, O.



## SOME QUEER DREAMS.

VISIONS THAT RESULTED IN THE CAPTURE OF CRIMINALS.

Marvelous Manifestations That Baffle the Ingenuity of Man to Explain and Which Prove Anew That Truth Is Stranger Than Fiction.

A very remarkable instance of the tracing of a criminal by means of a dream occurred in St. Louis. A woman named Mary Thornton was detained in custody for a month, charged with the murder of her husband. A week or so after her arrest she requested to see one of the prison officials and told him she had dreamed that an individual named George Ray had murdered her spouse, giving the official at the same time full details of the tragedy as witnessed in her vision. The man Ray was not suspected at the time, but the prison authorities were so much impressed by the woman's obvious earnestness that a search was at once made for him.

After some delay he was traced and charged with the crime, the details of the same as seen in the dream being rehearsed to him. Overcome with astonishment, he then and there confessed that he had committed the crime. Curiously enough, the woman had only met the murderer once and believed him to be on the very best of terms with her husband.

Almost as remarkable was the case of a woman named Drew, who dreamed one night that her husband, a retired sailor, had been murdered by a peddler at a Gravesend tavern, where the said husband was in the habit of putting up when visiting the town in question. The first news that awaited her on rising in the morning was that her spouse had been assassinated at the very tavern she had seen in her extraordinary vision, whereupon she burst into hysterical tears and cried out that her dream had come true.

She calmed down somewhat after a few hours and then handed the police officials an exact description of the peddler of the vision, giving a minute account of his dress, which included a blue coat of a very peculiar pattern. Marvelous as the fact may appear, a man wearing such a coat and following the occupation of a peddler was discovered two days later at an inn some six miles from Gravesend, and, on being taxed with the crime, he at once admitted that he was guilty and that robbery had been the motive of the outrage. He was hanged soon afterward, his doom having been brought about by the flimsy evidence of a woman's dream.

Women as dreamers seem more successful than men, but a rather peculiar instance of a crime being traced by a vision and in which the dreamer was a member of the male sex comes from Rennes, in France. A worthy merchant, having quitted his office one Saturday evening, proceeded home to dinner and after enjoying a substantial meal lay down on the couch and fell into a light doze. A very vivid dream then came to him wherein he saw two men of the burglar type engaged in rifling the safe in his office, and so much impressed was he by the vision that he resolved, upon awakening, to at once go to the office and see that everything was under lock and key.

His amazement may be imagined when, on arriving there, he discovered the door forced and a burglary in progress. To summon a couple of neighbors was the work of an instant, and five minutes later the thieves, who proved to be notorious housebreakers, were on their way to the police depot, where the prosecutor told his extraordinary story. In view of the fact that the safe contained valuables to the extent of some thousands of pounds, the dream in question proved a very fortunate one for the dreamer.

How to explain these marvelous manifestations, which prove once more that truth is stranger than fiction, is a task beyond the ingenuity of man to compass. Perchance the theory of telepathy may have something to do with the mysterious business, but even that theory would appear rather inadequate in such cases as the aforementioned.

A skillful forger who moved in the highest circles of society was once detected by the agency of a dream. The affair occurred in Boston and caused the greatest excitement of the time. The forger, a young man of eight or nine and twenty, had become acquainted with a rich publisher, at whose house he became a constant guest. One day the publisher's bankers discovered that some one was forging their client's signature to various large checks, and two detectives were at once instructed to look out for the culprit.

Their efforts proved useless, but one evening the publisher's youngest daughter, a little girl of 11, dreamed that she saw a man whom she described as "like Mr. Blank," the visitor to whom reference has been made, sitting in a room in Main street copying her father's signature. The child's dream was communicated to the police, who, though inclined to ridicule the same at the outset, eventually promised to have the gentleman in question watched, with the result that his lodgings were raided and a complete plant for the making of bank notes found there. It then transpired that he was a man who was wanted for manifold forgeries throughout the Union, and he was sent to prison for a very long term.

The child's dream was all the more extraordinary in view of the fact that she was too young to understand the leading incidents of the business and attributed the copying of her father's signature in the dream to the "gentleman wanting to write nicely, like papa." Strange, very strange, but none the less true, and proving once more that, as Hamlet remarked, "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamed of in your philosophy."—Philadelphia Times.

## WASH WAISTS.

How Simple but Elegant Little Affairs May Be Made.

The waist of today demands little more than a good cut to start on, and the home dressmaker can then very successfully construct one which will quite outshine its cheap ready made relative if made of good material. The present design is a suggestion for the fashioning of a chic little waist quite possible to a good seamstress, provided the correct cut is achieved, for there is a great difference in the way even the plainest of garments is cut, more than the uninitiated would believe. It represents one of the perfectly simple washing silk slips, some of which are absolutely indispensable possessions. The silk is tucked in graduated lengths across the front and set into a yoke piece made of fairly thick insertion. The yoke is continued round the back, where the silk is tucked in groups, and fastens beneath a fly down the center.

The only difficulty with this design is to get the piece for the wide tucked fronts laid on the material, as if the silk be of the ordinary narrow width one width will not nearly cut it. This will be best managed by joining two widths together, pressing the seam open and letting the center tuck run on this seam, which will then be unnoticeable. If the silk be some twenty-four inches wide and has no shades in it, this front can be cut on the reverse way of the silk—that is, with the selvedge top and bottom—when, of course,



CHIC LITTLE WASH WAIST.

no trouble about width is experienced, a necessary join across the bottom to give the length coming inside the skirt.

When the tucks are run—and they are much more effective done by hand, when they should be all run in the same direction, not some up and some down—the seams at the shoulders and under arms must be run together. Usually these are run just at the edge of the turnings on the right side and then again on the wrong side, making a sort of French hem, certainly the easiest way of neatening off the inside.

The sleeves are fitted into wristbands of gulfure, and the waist is fastened at the back with buttonholes worked lengthwise on a fly and small pearl buttons.

A ribbon string run through a slot on waist line in front when tied round the waist makes the blouse pouch prettily.

A new and very pretty idea for wash waists is to make a vest of rows of insertion fastened together with a lattice-work of washing silk in a color to match or to make a pleasing contrast with the blouse. Deft fingers will find this an agreeable occupation. The lattice is made by simply sewing from the edge of one row to the edge of the row next to it, putting the needle through a loop of the silk in each place and drawing it tight, somewhat after the manner of a buttonhole stitch.

## What Good Cologne Will Do.

Cologne water—not triple extract—if it be of the best make, is one of the most purifying as well as healthy things that one can use. It has an exhilarating and stimulating effect on the brain and nerve centers and quickly changes the fetid atmosphere of overheated rooms. It is invaluable in sickness, and in point of reviving invalids there is absolutely nothing which excels it. Travelers and cyclists should never be without can de cologne. After walking, traveling or cycling on a dusty day a few drops in the washing water will refresh one wonderfully. A shiny or greasy skin can be benefited by dabbing with a sponge dipped in eau de cologne instead of using much soap and water. Being such a skin astringent, it is excellent for preventing acne.

## Peas and Carrots.

Carrots and peas cooked together form a good old fashioned combination. Use half as many young carrots as peas, parboil them, then add to the peas with one lump of sugar and boil until both are tender.

## Fashion's Echoes.

Monogram fans for bridesmaids have been lately revived. The letters are traced in tiny diamonds.

Pongees and line checked glaze silks make neat and useful shopping and street gowns.

Among the pretty and serviceable summer dresses are those of dark blue swiss muslin dotted with white.

Black ties with ribbon bows remain far and away the most becoming of low shoes.

White lace Eltons look charming with light tinted veiling and batiste gowns.

Some of the elbow length white kid gloves are laced the entire length of the top at the angle.

## HEAT AND DISEASE.

THE SUN'S RAYS ARE FATAL TO MANY SPECIES OF GERMS.

As a Disinfectant Sunlight Is the Greatest Agent in Nature—Temperatures at Which Disease Germs Are Destroyed.

Sunlight is fatal to some of the lower forms of living things, including certain disease germs which are the cause of some of the most fatal infectious diseases that afflict the human race. In fact, the greatest disinfectant in nature is light, or, to be more exact, the radiations of the sun, including heat rays, light rays and the invisible rays at the violet end of the solar spectrum.

An infectious disease is one which may be contracted by the introduction into the living body of living disease germs, which may be contained in different kinds of infectious material. Thus the disease germ (bacillus) which produces diphtheria is contained in the "exudate" or "false membrane" deposited in the throat or nasal passages of those suffering from this disease, and the material coughed up by a patient with diphtheria is infectious material. In cholera and in typhoid fever the discharges from the bowels contain the germ and are consequently infectious material.

Now, the object of disinfection is to prevent the extension of infectious diseases by destroying the specific infectious agents—germs—which give rise to them; and this is accomplished by the use of disinfectants. Having, as I hope, made this clear.

Any chemical agent which destroys or masks bad odors is commonly spoken of as a disinfectant, and there are a large number of so called "disinfectants" in the market which are simply deodorants and which are entirely untrustworthy for the destruction of infectious material—that is, material containing living disease germs.

These disease germs belong to the class of low vegetable organisms—microscopic plants—known as bacteria, which as a rule thrive better in the darkness than when exposed to daylight, and some of them are quickly destroyed by exposure to direct sunlight. In experiments made by me in 1893 it was demonstrated that the cholera bacillus is infallibly killed by exposure to direct sunlight for an hour or two, and the distinguished German bacteriologist, Dr. Robert Koch, has shown that the bacillus of consumption—tubercle bacillus—is destroyed by similar exposure in a time varying from a few minutes to several hours, depending upon the thickness of the layer of material in which it is imbedded.

As a result of this it is evident that the material coughed up by patients with consumption and containing tubercle bacilli in vast numbers is far less dangerous to the community in regions where the patient can live out of doors and where the sun shines nearly every day in the year.

Some disease germs which are not killed outright by exposure to the sun's rays are greatly restrained in their development. This is true of the bacillus of typhoid fever. Although it has been shown by carefully conducted experiments that certain disease germs are promptly destroyed by the luminous radiations from the sun, and especially by those at the violet end of the solar spectrum, it is also true that the heat rays play an important part in the destruction of harmful bacteria.

This is partly due to the fact that certain disease germs are quickly destroyed by being deprived of all moisture—by desiccation. Thus the germs of cholera and of pneumonia quickly perish when completely dried.

Other germs, however, as those of typhoid fever, of diphtheria and of consumption, may retain their vitality in a dried condition for several months. But the germs of all these diseases are destroyed by a comparatively low temperature. In experiments which I made several years ago I ascertained that the germs of pneumonia and of cholera were killed by exposure for a few minutes to a temperature of 126 degrees F.

A still lower temperature is effective if the time of exposure is prolonged. It is therefore evident that prolonged exposure to the direct rays of the sun would destroy these germs independently of the disinfecting power or germicidal action of the luminous rays or the fatal results of desiccation.

Other disease germs require a higher temperature for their destruction. The typhoid bacillus and the bacillus of diphtheria are killed by exposure to a temperature of 140 degrees F. for ten minutes. In general, it may be stated that this temperature is fatal to all the most important disease germs.

The facts stated furnish a scientific basis for practical disinfection, and it is evident that when sunshine is available no chemical agents are essential for the destruction of disease germs. Any article of food or drink which has been heated for a few minutes to something near the boiling point of water is absolutely safe, so far as any danger from disease germs is concerned, and any article of clothing which has been put through the ordinary operations of the laundry is as safe as if it had been placed for an hour in an expensive steam disinfectant or immersed in a strong disinfecting solution.

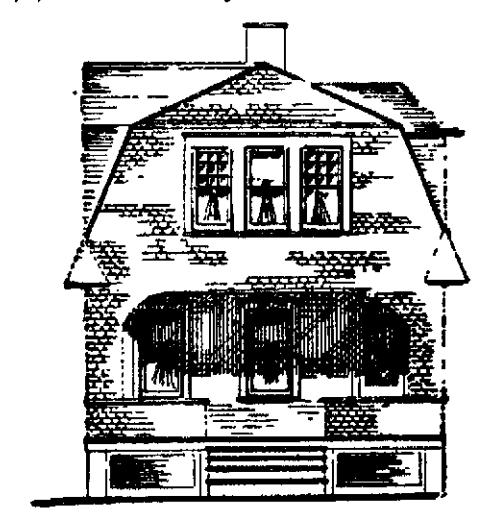
It will be seen that scientific investigations fully justify the practice of good housewives, who at frequent intervals expose their blankets and articles of woolen clothing, which cannot be placed in boiling water without injury, to a prolonged sun bath, who scald out milk pans and kitchen utensils and place them in the sun to dry and who open up their sleeping apartments for the admission of sunlight and fresh air.—Surgeon General Sternberg in Youtis's Companion.

## A \$1,000 HOME.

Small Dwelling That Has Some Very Attractive Features.

(These plans and designs were made by Dennis & Gastmeyer, architects, 290 Broadway, New York.)

The elevation and floor plans as here shown represent a neat little home that can be built with plumbing for \$1,000. It is very attractive and con-



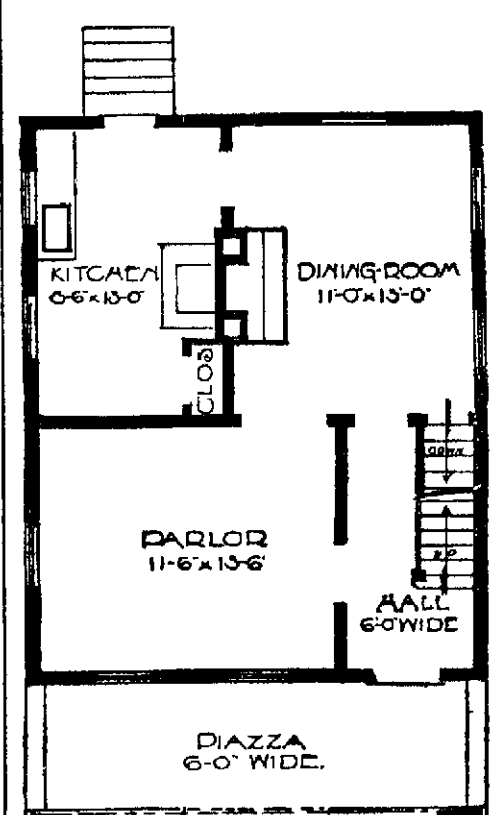
FRONT ELEVATION.

veniently arranged and is suitable for almost any location, especially for small or narrow lots.

There is a cellar under the entire house, with walls of stone and a flooring of cement.

The entire frame is built of hemlock lumber complete. The exterior walls are all sheathed, papered and covered with beveled siding and cedar shingles.

All of the shingles are stained dark green, all of the body color is of a dark green, and all of the trimmings are of a very light shade of green. The



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

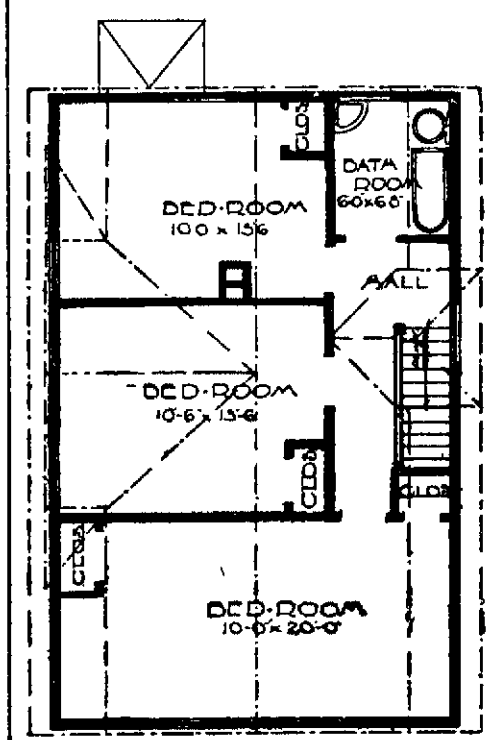
main roof is covered with cypress shingles and stained with the brush one good coat of dark colored stain.

The floors throughout are laid with tongue and grooved North Carolina pine flooring boards. All of the walls are plastered with patent plaster, finished with hard white finish.

All of the interior woodwork is of cypress and is finished in the natural wood complete with one good coat of liquid wood fillers properly rubbed down and two good coats of interior varnish.

The staircase is built of cypress, and the newels, rails and balusters are of ash turned to suit.

The house is heated by hot air, and the plumbing throughout is of modern



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

and up to date arrangements, as shown on plans.

The hardware throughout is of plain imitation bronze.

This house can be erected in most places for the price above named.

## Decoration in Metals.

Nothing is probably more marked at the present time than the tendency to introduce the metals into interior decoration, copper being at present a favorite, says the Architectural Record. The extension of the electric light has created a demand for light hand wrought fittings in metal, from which the use of that material has been extended to fire screens, stands or trays, flower and lamp standards and to all the hundred and one small objects that crowd the modern drawing room. So far as the architect is concerned, he is affected by the increased use of metal in the furniture of doors, in the fittings of all kinds of windows, in grilles, in and about the fireplace, as in bookshelves, basket grates, firedogs, etc., as well as in the use of metal moldings to inclose marble or tile linings.

They Never Fail.

## Headache ?

You need a gentle heart stimulant which leaves no bad after effects.

## Clinic Headache Wafers

are sure and speedy, easily taken, do not depress—absolutely harmless.

The True Heart Tonic.

CLINIC PHARMACAL CO.,  
TORONTO, ONT.  
ALL DRUGGISTS, 10 CTS.

## Real Estate Bulletin

20 lots on S. Erie St., \$400 to \$600  
14 " " Chester " 250 " 500  
17 " " Edwin " 200 " 450  
18 " " Dwight " 250 " 450  
7 " " George " 225 " 250  
13 " " Johnson St. 200 " 275  
6 " " Kent St. " 300  
18 " " off Akron St. " 200  
8 " " off Waechter St. \$150-150  
1 lot on East Oak Street.  
Also lots on Woodland Ave.,  
Pear St., Tremont St., Center and  
Superior St.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Over 50 S. Erie St.

## THE NORTH WESTERN LIMITED

ELECTRIC-LIGHTED

## For ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS

Leaves Chicago 6:30 p. m. every day.

Daylight Train leaves Chicago 9:00 a. m. daily.

Night Express 10:15 p. m. daily.

Duluth and St. Paul Fast Mail 10 p. m. Daily.

All Agents Sell Tickets Via

Chicago &amp; North-Western Railway.

The Short Line to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth.

Address W. B. KNISKERN, G. P. and T. A., Chicago.

## WARTHORST &amp; Co. QUARRY.

## BRICK. - - BRICK. Massillon, O.

## TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.

WEST BOUND.

No. 405. \*1:17 a. m.  
No. 43. \*8:25 a. m.  
No. 41. \*10:00 a. m.  
No. 9. \*10:10 a. m.  
No. 31. \*5:42 p. m.  
No. 211. \*8:59 p. m.  
No. 47. \*9:01 p. m.  
No. 15. \*9:47 p. m.

EAST BOUND.

No. 8. \*3:12 a. m.  
No. 232. \*8:05 a. m.  
No. 34. \*8:30 a. m.  
No. 32. \*8:46 a. m.  
No. 6. \*12:56 p. m.  
No. 42. \*14:19 p. m.  
No. 44. \*14:23 p. m.  
No. 22. \*8:50 p. m.  
No. 20. \*10:23 p. m.

\* Daily.

† Daily except Sunday.

‡ Sunday only.

LEAVE MASSILLON 10 A. M.

Arrive Grand Rapids 9:40 p. m., Without Stepping From Train.

Going through on Pullman car now running each week day on train No. 9 over the Fort Wayne route via Fort Wayne and the G. R. & I. Next month the through car service will be extended to Potoskey with the opening of the season at Northern Michigan resorts.

## SEASHORE EXCURSION.

Choice of Ten Popular Resorts for \$13.50—Round Trip From Massillon, O.

Thursday, July 31st, excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania lines to Atlantic City, Cape May, Avalon, Anglesea, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, New Jersey, Ocean City, Maryland, and Rehoboth, Delaware. Return limit will cover the customary ten days vacation. This will be a grand opportunity for a delightful vacation outing. For details apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent Pennsylvania Company, Massillon, O.

## For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. I soothe the child, soften the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A quarter invested in THE INDEPENDENT'S "Want Columns" always brings results.

THE INDEPENDENT want columns are giving general satisfaction. It costs but a quarter.

## G.A.C. CLEVELAND, AKRON &amp; COLUMBUS

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.

	5:02	5:38	5:58	6:04
CLEVELAND	5:10	5:20	5:40	5:50
Hudson	5:08	5:28	5:48	5:58
AKRON	5:05	5:25	5:45	5:55
Barberton	5:02	5:22	5:42	5:52
OREVILLE	5:00	5:20	5:40	5:50
Millsburg	5:12	5:32	5:52	6:02
Mt. Vernon	5:22	5:42	6:02	6:12
COLUMBUS	5:32	5:52	6:12	6:22

## WHEELING &amp; LAKE ERIE RY.

EAST MAIN LINE WEST.

May 11, 1902.

	7:2	7:4	7:6	7:8	7:10	7:12	7:14	7:16	7:18
Toledo	7:20	7:30	7:40	7:50	8:00	8:10	8:20	8:30	8:40
Premont	7:25	7:35	7:45	7:55	8:05	8:15	8:25	8:35	8:45
Bellevue	7:30	7:40	7:50	8:00	8:10	8:20	8:30	8:40	8:50
Norwalk	7:35	7:45	7:55	8:05	8:15	8:25	8:35	8:45	8:55
Wellington	7:40	7:50	8:00	8:10	8:20	8:30	8:40	8:50	9:00
Lodi	7:45	7:55	8:05	8:15	8:25	8:35	8:45	8:55	9:05
Creston	7:50	8:00	8:10	8:20	8:30	8:40	8:50	9:00	9:10
Orville	7:55	8:05	8:15	8:25	8:35	8:45	8:55	9:05	9:15
Massillon	8:00	8:10	8:20	8:30	8:40	8:50	9:00	9:10	9:20
Navarre	8:05	8:15	8:25	8:35	8:45	8:55	9:05	9:15	9:25
Valley Jet	8:10	8:20	8:30	8:40	8:50	9:00	9:10	9:20	9:30
Bowerson	8:15	8:25	8:35	8:45	8:55	9:05	9:15	9:25	9:35
Canton	8:20	8:30	8:40	8:50	9:00	9:10	9:20	9:30	9:40
Wheeling	8:25	8:35	8:45	8:55	9:05	9:15	9:25	9:35	9:45
Steenbenville	8:30	8:40	8:50	9:00	9:10	9:20	9:30	9:40	9:50
Massillon	8:35	8:45	8:55	9:05	9:15	9:25	9:35	9:45	9:55
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# QUESTIONS FOR SCHOOL BOARD.

The Records Should Answer Them All.

PEOPLE HAVE RIGHT TO KNOW.

Secret Meetings and Various Other Things Condemned and the Legal Standing of the Board of Education Questioned—Low Salaries of Massillon Teachers.

To the Editor of The Independent:

The account of the last meeting of the board of education, contained in Saturday's issue of The Independent, affords ample material for reflection on the part of the citizens of Massillon. The Massillon board of education has dared to refuse immediate access to its records, and a knowledge of the business it has been transacting. And this is not the first time that the board has seen fit to act thus. It matters not that the demand was made by a newspaper reporter—by the most influential, or the lowliest citizen; all have as absolute and undeniable right of access to the records of the board, at reasonable times, as have President Shoemaker, or Clerk Humberger. Clerk Humberger says he can see "no sense" in giving to the public certain portions of the record. Are the taxpayers of Massillon to be guided by what Mr. Humberger can't see? Has he been receiving \$300 per year all these years for trying to tell taxpayers what is "sense," and what they need not know, or has it been paid him for performing the duties which he is under oath to perform, and which include the duty of keeping the records in shape for public inspection? The taxpayers have a right to those records, and they want them for reasons most obvious, even though the whole board of education says it can't "see."

Mr. Kirchhofer says that the teachers don't want their salaries published. So do other members of the board. Can Mr. Kirchhofer tell us why? Let the writer quote the words of a teacher with whom he had conversation a fortnight ago: "I am ashamed to have my salary published." Can this be your reason, oh members of that august board? Has it come to this, that the girl who graduates from our high school, after years of nerve racking experience in teaching the budding ideas to shoot, with shattered health, is ashamed to look her sister of other cities in the face, and ashamed to let her neighbor know the salary she is paid? Can it be that the board is just a little ashamed of the wages it is paying? Climb out of your rut, be fair and open with your constituents, cease turning the deaf ear to their demands, increase the salaries of your teachers on the merit plan, do away with all suspicions of partiality and Mr. Kirchhofer and the other members of your board will not have to make themselves the self-appointed bearers of the teachers' wishes.

But why this secrecy as to the records? The board of education has either done its duty, or it has not. If it has why not open the record in continuation of such duty, and receive the "well done good and faithful servant" pat upon the shoulder? What object for concealment then? Is there no "sense" in doing it? When we were children and we had a childish reason to advance, we expressed it with a childish "because." Now if the board has done right, why doesn't it publish its doings? Is it "because?" Has it come to pass that the citizens of Massillon are represented by a body characterized by such puerile actions? But has the board sinned in any measure? If so, the right to an inspection of the records is an imperative one. How are the taxpayers to know that the board has acted regularly and legally in any matter at hand. The city council holds open meetings, on regularly appointed evenings, and the city solicitor, learned in the law, is there to insure legality to its action. The board of education holds special meetings, goes into executive sessions, excludes the public, has no solicitor present, and the next day refuses to show the record even though complete.

It is a common sense rule of daily life that where an accusation or charge is brought to the face of the accused, a duty devolves upon the latter to disprove the accusations. Undisputed, there is a presumption of their truth. Now, member of the board of education, various charges have been hurled in your teeth for the past three weeks. Will you stand self convicted?

The right of the board to go into executive sessions on occasions is admitted. No newspaper reporter would

care to print any comments made upon the competency of a prospective teacher, when it came to hiring teachers. It is the duty and privilege of the board to fully discuss all qualifications. But the record should be open to everybody. And why not have a certain degree of competency as the standard for the retention of a teacher in service? If he fails to attain the standard, turn him loose. He may have missed his calling and may make a success at something else. If he attains the required degree, pay him in accordance with a fixed scale, and not with that of partiality.

And, by the way, did not the board of education some years ago adopt a scale for salaries to be paid teachers? Why is it not followed, if it ever was? If the people of Massillon could only see the records—they might tell. But the board did adopt a rule, very recently, providing for a certain increase for certain grades, after teachers had acquired fifteen years of experience in the Massillon schools. Are our high school graduates to join the teachers' corps, and become old fogies, to have their hair streaked with gray before they earn living wages? And is it true that the rule in question affected but one teacher in the schools, and that she had prior to its passage already received the increase? If the people of Massillon could only see the records—they might tell.

But if the board insists upon grading the teachers, placing them in a scale and (as it says) paying them according to relative competency, why don't they do it? Did it ever pay a man during his first year \$10 more per month for a less difficult school, than they did a young lady, with years of experience, teaching the same grade in the same building? If the people of Massillon could only inspect the records—they might tell. If the board did so, was it because of his position in the scale of competency? How did they determine his competency, it being his first year here? How do they determine competency generally? Do they visit the schools? If so, when and how often? Or did they pay more in this instance because the teacher was a man? The board is spending the people's money for value received. Is not the "laborer worthy of his hire?"

Is the board of such an economical turn of mind? If the people of Massillon could only see the records—they might tell. Several of our school buildings are lighted with gas. They have rooms of all sizes. Is it true that our board pays \$150 per year for an elegantly furnished meeting place in one of our down town business blocks? If the people of Massillon could only inspect the records—they might tell. We know that boards of other towns are content to meet in their school buildings.

Has the Massillon board ever been the personification of regularity in the transaction of business? Did three members of the board ever get together when four are required for a quorum, and one of them act as a verbal proxy of an absent member in the transaction of important business of the people and have his proxy ratified at the next meeting? If the Massillon people could only see the records—they might tell. Were all of Massillon's school buildings legally erected? As the writer understands it, the law provides that no school houses are to be erected without vote of the people unless sufficient money is in the treasury. Sufficient funds lacking, the issuing bonds must be authorized by vote of the taxpayers. The writer does not recall any special elections when either the North, East or State street buildings were erected. His recollection is that the board went into debt. Where did it get its money? Did it borrow it from the banks, and if so, by what authority? Did it pay six per cent interest, instead of the four per cent it would have paid upon bonds? If the people of Massillon had had access to the records, they might have known it or this.

One question more, Mr. Editor. Have we really a board of education at all? The last legislature tried its hands at special legislation. The supreme court recently declared it in contravention of the constitution of Ohio. Reference is had to the government bills of Cleveland, Columbus and other Ohio towns. The writer is only a layman. He does not profess a knowledge of the law. He believes, however, and is fortified in his beliefs by remarks of lawyers made at the time of its passage, that the law under which the Massillon board is organized is unconstitutional and void. The boards of other cities are elected by wards. Massillon, under the law, elects six members from at large, and is the only city to so elect.

To oust a board alleged to be illegally constituted is productive of endless confusion. A mass meeting of citizens and a mandamus suit seem to be the only way in which the people can find out what their "representatives" are doing. If this fails, a case testing the law of its organization can be brought. The people are better off with no one to spend their money, than with a board that spends it, and can "see no sense" in letting the people know how they spend it. Then let the present board organize into a

social club, hire a \$150 room somewhere else, exclude the public and all representatives of the press, and follow their own standard of sense, whithersoever it leads them.

A. L. R.

July 14, 1902.

## DROUTH OF 1901.

Effect Upon Export Trade of 1902—Satisfactory Growth.

Washington, July 14.—It is now practicable to determine the effect of the drouth of 1901 upon the export trade of 1902. The treasury bureau of statistics has just completed its preliminary figures on the exports of breadstuffs and provisions, and, as they show about 97 per cent of the total exports, a reasonably accurate measurement of the exportation of articles affected by the drouth of last year can now be made. The tables show the exports of quantities and value of corn and corn meal, oats and oatmeal, wheat flour and other breadstuffs, also live cattle, fresh beef and other beef products as well as other provisions. The direct and most marked reduction of course is in corn, which was most largely affected by the drouth of 1901. The exportation of corn at the principal ports, shown by the preliminary report of the bureau of statistics, amounts to twenty-six million bushels in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, against one hundred and seventy-six millions at the same ports in the preceding year, the value for 1902 being sixteen million dollars against eighty-two millions in the preceding year, a reduction of sixty-six million dollars; the complete figures will probably show the total exports at about twenty-seven million bushels, against one hundred and eighty-one millions in the preceding year. Exportations of cornmeal have also fallen from two million dollars in 1901 to one million in 1902, making the total reduction in corn exports in round terms, as shown by the preliminary figures, sixty-seven million dollars. Compared with the fiscal year 1900 the reduction is still greater; the corn exports of the fiscal year 1900 were the largest in the history of our export trade, having amounted to 213,123,412 bushels, while for the year just ended the complete figures will amount to about twenty-seven million bushels.

But the effect of the drouth upon the export trade did not stop with corn, though in this item it is most largely apparent. The reduction in value of the exports of breadstuffs, clearly traceable to the drouth, was: Corn and corn meal, sixty-seven million dollars; oats and oatmeal, eight million dollars; total, seventy-five million dollars.

Two other marked reductions in the exportation of products of agriculture are beef, including live cattle, and cotton. The exportation of live cattle has fallen from four hundred and one thousand in 1901 to three hundred and nineteen in 1902; the exportation of fresh beef from three hundred and fifty million pounds in 1901 to three hundred million pounds in 1902, and the total value of cattle and beef products has fallen from eighty million dollars in 1901 to sixty-nine millions in 1902, a loss of eleven million dollars. In cotton the reduction is wholly due to the reduced prices, the quantity exported for the year being one hundred and sixty million pounds greater than in the preceding year, while the value was twenty-four million dollars less than the preceding year.

One of the items of exports which will show a marked reduction during the last year is iron and steel. While the total figures of exports have not been received by the bureau of statistics, sufficient have been received to justify an estimate that the reduction in exports of iron and steel will amount, in round terms, to twenty million dollars, due in a large measure to increase in the home demand upon our manufacturers, and in part to the decreased demand abroad. The principal reduction in the export trade of the year will then stand: Corn and cornmeal and oats and oatmeal, seventy-five million dollars, due chiefly to the drouth of 1901; beef and beef cattle, eleven millions, due to increased home demand and shortage in material for feed of stock; cotton, twenty-four millions, due to reduction in prices; manufactures of iron and steel, twenty millions, due to increased home demand and decreased foreign demand.

Thus in the four items of exports—corn and oats, beef and beef cattle, raw cotton, and manufactures of iron and steel—the reduction for the fiscal year will amount to about one hundred and thirty million dollars, while the total reduction in all exports is but about ninety million dollars, thus indicating that the general exports aside from these four classes, in which conditions were abnormal, will show a satisfactory growth when the complete figures of the fiscal year are presented.

Let us speak of man as we find him, And censure only what we can see, Remembering that no one can be perfect, Unless he uses Rocky Mountain Tea. Z. T. Balsley.

## Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work. Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries. It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble. If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

## Another Novelty

### THE PANAMA

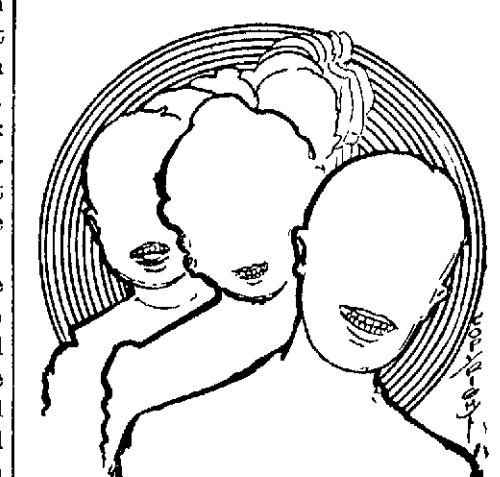
Not a freak, but a stylish cool-looking scarf. So unlike any other that you should have one. 25c Only

See our line of

Negligee and P. K. Shirts, Shirt Waists, Bathing Suits, Belts, Summer Suspenders, Hosiery, Night Robes and Outing Caps.

## Doll's Hat and Shirt Store

No. 4 East Main Street.



The Teeth Alone will make or mar the expression of the whole face. In what condition are yours? An examination at our office will cost nothing.

We can then tell what work will be necessary and estimate on cost.

PRICES FOR DENTAL TREATMENT are quite reasonable. We use the best material and work is of highest grade.

Carr & Taylor, Over First National Bank. Cor. Main and Erie Streets.



DR. KUTCHIN, Ex-U. S. Surgeon, Columbus, Ohio. Is a graduate of two of the leading medical colleges in America. Licensed by the State of Ohio.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT

## DOCTOR KUTCHIN

20 Years Experience

Recognized by the entire medical fraternity as the

LEADING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECIALIST IN THE WORLD.

He cures sick men and women, and has an established reputation for honesty and reliability. He keeps his promises.

The Bible says: "In the mouths of two or three witnesses shall every word be established." Here are several witnesses.

Dr. Kutchin has hundreds of such testimonials, but never publishes a name unless asked to do so. Read what these cured and happy people have to say.

WHY DON'T YOU SEE THE DOCTOR BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE?

SNATCHED FROM THE JAWS OF DEATH.

I was desperately ill for several years with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. I had as good doctors as I could get in this part of the country, but they did not help me. I was bloated so I could not walk; my feet were swollen so I could only wear a big pair of father's overboots; I was almost blind, and the doctors gave me up to die. My father took me to Dr. Kutchin, and while he would not promise to cure me, he gave me treatment. I have doctoring with him for 4 months. Now I can go any place and am improving so rapidly that I feel about as well as ever. I cheerfully recommend Dr. Kutchin. Will answer letters if stamp is enclosed. MRS. CHARLES YANNAYON, Rittman, Ohio.

THIS FRENCHMAN'S EXPERIENCE IS GOOD READING.

Versailles, O., April, 1901. For seven years I never drew a well breath. I took Peruna and all the other patent medicines until I had enough bottled up in my house to start a drug store. I tried seven or eight local doctors. Nothing ever helped me. Finally I went to see Dr. Kutchin, and he pronounced my disease Bronchial Catarrh. In three months I gained eighteen pounds. I am getting well as fast as a man can. Dr. Kutchin is very reasonable in his charges and I would have saved hundreds of dollars if I had gone to him sooner. I advise all the sick to doctor with him, for they will never regret it. JOSEPH SAINTIGNON.

CURED SEVEN YEARS AGO.

I was in deep trouble 7 years ago. In fact, I was about dead. I had a bad case of catarrh of the stomach and disease of the kidneys. I could not do my work without playing out. I was bloated, nervous, sleepless, with pain in my back and a tired, all-scene feeling. I used to get up in the morning more tired than when I went to bed. Nothing helped me. I had often heard of Dr. Kutchin and I determined to go and see him. He took my case and cured me. I owe my life to him. This was six years ago. I keep well and strong. My advice to the sick is—go and see Dr. Kutchin. If he can't do you good he will tell you so. He is reliable in every way, and you can depend on him. I will answer letters enclosing stamp. H. G. APPLIN, Cortland, Ohio.

ONE PATENT WRITES.

"I was brought up on a farm, but at 20 was a nervous wreck. I was morose, despondent and gloomy, nervous, sunken eyes with dark circles; no ambition; cold hands and feet; memory poor; back weak; dragging feeling in limbs; varicose; palpitation of the heart; hair loose; pimples on face. My hollow cheeks, drooping form and downcast countenance revealed the blight of my existence. Doctors treated me for consumption, but did not help me. I was recommended by a friend to try Doctor Kutchin. His treatment made me a different man. I was radically and permanently cured. My nerves became strong—my blood pure—gained 19 pounds—eyes bright and cheerful—new life opened up, and I felt myself a man in every respect—mentally and physically."

The doctor has been visiting this county for eight years.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE AT

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, July 31, 1902.

ORRVILLE, NATIONAL HOTEL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5.

Consultation, examination and advice FREE.

Return visits made every twenty-eight days.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS, O.

Drop a quarter in "The Independent" Want Columns and get what you want.

THE BEE HIVE

THE BEE HIVE

## Bargains in Swiss Embroideries

It is a special purchase lot of fifty pieces bought for spot cash at a price that gives our customers the best bargain they have had in Embroideries this year.

**10c**

They are various widths and goods that are worth ordinarily from 15c to 25c a yard, but we give you your choice at one price.

Fine Swiss Embroideries and Insertions—the prettiest and choicest of this season's designs. 10c a Yard

**10c**

Castilian Dress Lawns—regular 10c goods—2,000 yards of them in very dainty designs and colorings, one of the best values this season, only 6c yd.

**15c**

Dimities and Batistes in choice styles and pretty colorings—over 3,000 yards bought under price—they always sold at 15c, this lot to go at 10c yd.

### SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

We are selling wonderful quantities of Summer Dress Goods and Wash Goods these days. We have tables and counters filled with the best values to be had anywhere, but the following lots deserve special mention:

**6c**

Castilian Dress Lawns—regular 10c goods—2,000 yards of them in very dainty designs and colorings, one of the best values this season, only 6c yd.

**15c**

Fine Dress Lawns, black and white and the new shades in green, a fine line of pretty patterns—selling rapidly at special price.

## WE SELL HAMMOCKS.

The Best Made. A Big Stock.

We carry a full line of Palmer's Hammocks, the best on the market today. Compare our prices with others and you will find that, quality considered, ours are lowest.

A GOOD HAMMOCK with Pillow and Valance—concealed spreader... 89c

Others at \$1.19, \$1.39, \$1.69, \$1.99 and up.

THIRD FLOOR.



# IT WAS A SMITH LOVE FEAST.

Result of Republican Primary at Newman.

LATEST NEWS FROM ORRVILLE.

Massillon Visitors at Various Homes—Novelty Works is Ready to Begin Business—Clerks' Ball Team Ready for Games With Any Shop—Personal Items From Burton City and Camp Creek.

Newman, July 16.—William Ralston, of Cleveland, spent Sunday visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ralston.

Mrs. Joseph Arntz visited relatives at New Berlin last Thursday.

Mrs. August Peters had the misfortune to fall last Tuesday and sprained one of her ankles. Dr. Dissinger, of Canal Fulton, was called and rendered the necessary attention.

George Williamson, who has been critically ill, is somewhat improved at this writing.

Mrs. Thomas H. Currie and her niece, Jessie, of Canton, spent last Friday at the Findlay residence.

Miss Irene Prosser, who is taking a course of study at Pittsburg, arrived home last week to spend the summer vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Prosser.

Mrs. John Dodd has gone to Salem for an indefinite visit with relatives.

A. L. Williams, cashier of the Canal Fulton exchange bank, was on the sick list at his Newman home two days last week.

Invitations are out for the Pollock reunion at Meyer's lake, Thursday, July 17.

Mrs. Evan Stanford returned last Friday to her home at East Greenville, after a two weeks' visit with her Newman friends.

Mrs. S. P. Baughman, of Lecamp-ton, Kan., arrived at the home of her father, George Williamson, Sunday morning. The serious condition of Mr. Williamson prompted her coming at this time.

William Powell and his sister, Mrs. John Myers, started for Utah last week to join Mr. Myers and make that place their future home.

Joseph Arntz, of this place, has purchased the blacksmith shop of Mr. Weil at Canal Fulton, taking possession Wednesday morning.

The Baptists will give an ice cream festival on the church lawn Tuesday evening, July 22. Everybody welcome.

The Republican primary election last Saturday in this precinct was a genuine Smith love feast, thirty votes being cast and Smith received twenty-nine of them, and Grant the only one that was left. Again T. Harvey Smith has proven his popularity at Newman.

The Bird-in-hand grocery stock was sold last week to James A. Weidner, together with lot No. 1 and all the buildings thereon in the Summit Hill addition and laid out by the late Thomas Masters. Mr. Weidner has also opened a saloon in connection with his grocery. T. E. Masters, on retiring from the grocery business, has the good will of his neighbors and friends. He is undecided as to his future, having several propositions under consideration. Mr. Weidner is a young man who has been raised in this vicinity and will no doubt prove a success.

## ORRVILLE.

Orrville, July 16.—James A. Hamilton is attending a meeting of the Buckeye Press Association at Frankfort-on-the-lake near Detroit this week. Harry Baumgardner and wife, of Wooster, were guests Sunday of Colonel and Mrs. J. C. Morris, of the National House.

William Cline, of Roanoke, Ind., was in town Monday on his way East, as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Boyer.

Mrs. Howard Mosely, of Massillon, is spending a week with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Gill Harter, south of town.

Miss Vera Cherry, of Mansfield, who has been the guest of Miss Georgia Hamilton for some time, returned home Monday.

The Misses Grace and Carrie Hart, of Minerva, are guests at the home of Mrs. Caroline Sheppard for the week. James Hamilton, jr. is filling the position of telegraph operator at Sewickly for the Pennsylvania railroad company.

Mr. and Mrs. George Eckl spent the Fourth at Dayton, taking part in a family reunion of the Kimmel family. The evening was spent at the soldiers' home where a grand display of fireworks took place.

John Michel, wife and family, of Ashtabula county, are the guests of

his cousin, John Michel and family, for a week's visit. A very pleasant trip was enjoyed to Springville Saturday afternoon, where scenes of early days were visited.

Dr. Pumphrey, of Massillon, and Mrs. Blankenhorn and Orr, of Orrville, performed an operation for the removal of a cancer of the breast upon Mrs. John Strohm, of near East Greenville, Tuesday.

The members of the Tribe of Ben Hur enjoyed a social evening in their hall last Monday evening, in which a large number took part. The event was one of the happy ones of the season.

Members of the Lutheran church will give a farewell reception to Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Harbaugh and family at the Lutheran church, following prayer meeting, on Thursday evening. All friends are invited, whether members of the church or not.

Workmen have been engaged at the Novelty Works shop the past week repairing and getting the factory in shape for immediate running. The plant will be ready for operation in about a week. Curtain poles, fixtures and weather strips will be turned out at the start.

The clerks' base ball team is ready for games with any shop, lodge, or business men's team in Orrville. The Orrville barbers and printers' team preferred for first game. The clerks' batting order is: Eberly 3rd, Seas ss, Yoder 1st, Hunsberger cf, Shaffer c, Ludwig 2nd, Destrack p, Strauss rf, Mosley lf.

## BURTON CITY.

Burton City, July 16.—Mr. and Mrs. John Benner and family, of Orrville, were calling at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Cocklin and Mrs. Mathias Misere on Sunday.

Peter Hoover and son Carl were visiting with his son Fred, the operator at Peninsula, this week.

Miss Ila Maxell, of Orrville, is spending her vacation at home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Maxell.

Mrs. Louis Becker and Mrs. Maggie Barrer, of South Bend, Ind., and Mrs. William Beals, of Orrville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shenk on Tuesday.

The Rev. James Torbet and daughter, Miss Mary, of Wadsworth, made a pleasant call at the home of Mrs. Spindler on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. David Landis and children, of Kansas City, Mo., are calling on their many friends in Dalton and in and about Burton City.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Shearer and son John, of Massillon, were visiting at home with Mr. and Mrs. William Shearer over Sunday.

Miss Myrtle Culp was calling among the Lawrence people over Sunday, the guest of Miss Sarah Higginbottom.

E. E. Koons took a business trip to Akron last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Horst, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Hostetter and Mr. and Mrs. Abe Hunsberger made a pleasant call at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Wenger on Sunday.

Mrs. Samuel Kaufman has been visiting with friends in Loudonville the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Spindler and daughter were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. Wenger on Sunday.

## CAMPOREEK.

Camporeek, July 16.—Last Thursday was the beginning of a ten days' religious service at Justus, conducted by the Salvation Army.

Joseph Landiana visited at William Hawk's residence last Sunday.

Miss Daisy Hornburg visited at Mrs. Lydia Kurtz's residence last Sunday.

The Cross Roads band has secured Benjamin Boughman as a leader. The band is improving very rapidly.

Services were conducted at Cross Roads last Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Berry officiating. The sacrament of the Lord's supper will be offered July 26.

## BEACH CITY.

Beach City, July 15.—The Mt. Eaton ball club appeared on the school park last Saturday at 2 p. m. and was defeated. The score was 12 to 3. This makes the second game that the Beach City club has taken from Mt. Eaton. Our club has won five consecutive games by good odds in the score. In all probability our club will be disbanded as the pitcher, Nydegger, goes to Pickaway this week to pitch for a club that pays him a salary.

James J. Grant carried Beach City precinct for congressman.

A few of our people were in attendance at the Justus campmeeting.

There has been a great deal of prospecting in clay material near our town preparatory to the erection of a brick plant. It is said by experts that we have "the stuff" necessary for good brick.

Mrs. Alf Baltzy and others, of the U. B. church, were in attendance at the convention of the Y. P. C. U. at Canton last week.

## SIXTEEN.

Sixteen, July 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Walters, of Massillon, spent Sunday at this place.

John Doubledee is building an addition to his house.

Mrs. Frank Geis visited friends and relatives at this place last week.

A festival will be held on the church lawn Saturday evening, July 19. Ice cream, cake and other delicacies will be served. The proceeds are

for the benefit of the cemetery association. The Stanwood band will furnish music.

Owing to the absence of the pastor, the Rev. W. S. Adams, there will be no church services until August 10, at 2:30 p. m. The Rev. and Mrs. Adams have left for South Dakota.

## NOTED WAR MESSENGER.

Stories of the Late James J. Dunigan's Narrow Escapes.

Nearly half a century ago, when a small boy, the late James J. Dunigan, one of the oldest employees of the Western Union Telegraph company, went to work for the Western Union as a messenger, says the New York Herald. At the outbreak of the civil war, a few years later, he distinguished himself by carrying dispatches for the government, risking his life on several occasions in delivering war orders to the army posts in and around New York.

Thrilling stories are told of "Old Jim's" experiences in braving death while conveying dispatches to the Union commanders and of his narrow escapes from falling into the hands of Confederate spies, who infested the city during those stirring days. Although only a lad, the Western Union placed great confidence in Jim, and when there was hazardous work to be performed he was generally the messenger selected. He was known personally by many military commanders, who admired the lad for his fearlessness and daring. Nothing daunted him, and the more risk attached to a job the better Jim liked it. Too young to go to the front with the Union troops, the lad rendered as valiant service for the cause as any soldier.

Constantly Jim risked his life, and as the first few months of the great struggle rolled on his danger increased. Although very young, the Confederate spies soon realized that they had a dangerous foe in the lad, for once handed a dispatch to convey to any of the commanders he never returned without delivering it.

Probably the most exciting experience Jim ever had was in the winter of 1862, when he delivered a message to the commander on Governors island. The bay was frozen over, and a terrific storm had broken the wires from the city to the island. Navigation was impeded, and the only possible way to get to the island was by crossing on the ice floes.

When Jim was handed the message for the Union commander, he set out to deliver it. With a sole companion, John Yondale, he crawled over the ice from the Battery to Governors island and handed the important dispatch to the colonel commanding. Both Jim and Yondale were exhausted when they were hauled up on the island and in such a state that they had to be sent to the Military hospital.

During the thrilling trip over the ice floe they were fired on by soldiers of the island, who thought they were spies attempting to get into a Union post. Yondale was shot through the right hand and rendered unconscious, but Jim, with the bullets whizzing past his head, supported and half carried his companion over the ice until they were rescued from death by the soldiers.

## COSTLY HOME FOR SCHWAB

Steel King's New Mansion to Rival Carnegie's New York Palace.

Andrew Carnegie's splendid new residence in upper Fifth avenue, New York, is to have a rival in the home soon to be erected on the west side for Mr. Carnegie's protégé, Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel corporation, says the New York World. Plans for Mr. Schwab's city home have been completed, and it will be one of the finest houses in New York. It will cost about \$2,500,000 and will stand on a plot for which Mr. Schwab paid \$865,000 about a year ago. House and site will therefore represent an investment of more than \$3,350,000.

Ever since the young president of the billion dollar steel trust bought the block bounded by Riverside drive, West End avenue, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets there has been much speculation as to what he would do with the property. One report was that he had bought the land merely as an investment. All doubt as to his purpose has been set at rest, and the bureau of buildings, of which Peres M. Stewart is superintendent, has been consulted about the final plans for the mansion Mr. Schwab will build.

Following the example of Mr. Carnegie, the young steel king will have a city residence, with ample grounds all about. His new home will be 150 by 100 feet, and the house will stand in the center of the block. There will be a fine frontage on Riverside drive overlooking the Hudson, and the grounds on each of the four sides will be laid out on a magnificent scale. The house will be four stories in height and is expected to be ready for occupancy by Christmas time next year.

## The First Skirmish.

Newlywed (after the first cloud has passed)—Kitty, you must not feel unhappy. Why, is my opinion never to count for anything?

Kitty (after thinking it over)—Surely, sometimes, when we have the same opinion, yours will count, and when we differ mine will.—New York Times.

## THE FISH ARE BITING

Up in Wisconsin and Michigan. First-class train service Chicago & North Western R'y during the fishing season. Summer tourist rates now in effect. Direct connection is made at Chicago with all lines from the south and east. Ask any ticket agent for particulars or address A. F. Cleveland, 234 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

## PORTORICO'S PROGRESS

Traveler Tells of the Effect of American Influence.

### SHOE SHINING ON THE ISLAND.

How a Yankee Bootblack Founded a New Industry—Education Very Popular, and the Natives Are Eager to Learn English—Automobile Line Established—Many Good Roads Being Built.

"The American occupation of Porto Rico has resulted in the introduction of one Anglo-Saxon institution among the Latin peoples of the West Indies that has already become fast and permanent," said Dr. J. W. Fewkes of the bureau of ethnology, who recently returned from an archeological tour of that island, in the course of which he was afforded unusual opportunities for viewing the life and customs of the islanders tempered by American influences, says the Washington Post. Continuing, he said:

"The first American troops that landed on the island were accompanied by a colored bootblack, a boy about twelve or fourteen years of age from New York, who drove a thriving business shining the shoes of the officers. The Porto Ricans were strangers to such an institution, but being of an imitative turn were not long in adopting what to them seemed worth copying. Following on the heels of the army came other Americans, so that the little bootblack from New York soon had more business than he could attend to. But this, however, did not last very long, and in less than two months after his arrival he experienced very lively competition from the youngsters of San Juan, who, watching his movements, straightaway provided themselves with boxes, brushes and blacking and, learning the word 'Shine,' were ready to black shoes after the most approved American fashion.

"Today every city and town in Porto Rico is full of little bootblacks, for the natives, having noticed that properly polished shoes constituted part of the makeup of well dressed Americans and anxious not to be outdone in the matter of style, adopted the custom of keeping their shoes shined.

"The American occupation and influence is being felt in other ways throughout the island and is more especially noticeable in the schools. The people are anxious to learn, and education is looking up all over the island. During my sojourn among these people I visited a country school one day where a teacher, a bright young Porto Rican, called one of his pupils, a little boy ten years of age, to the blackboard and directed him to draw a map of the state of Pennsylvania. The little fellow executed the map as well if not better than I could have done myself, putting in the rivers and cities, the names of which he wrote out in Spanish. Another little fellow drew a map of Connecticut, and I am free to confess that I never in my life saw a brighter class in geography.

"Another thing I noticed is that everybody on the island is anxious to learn English, which is coming into use more and more every day. It is now being taught in all the schools, and the generation now growing up will be able to speak and read the language as well as their native Spanish."

Porto Rico has a strong disposition to devote itself to practical matters, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. An automobile line for the benefit of tourists is making regular trips across the island from San Juan to Ponce. A plan is under consideration to place powerful automobiles, drawing trailers, on the same road for freight purposes. Many fine roads are under construction in the island, and the slow bull carts hitherto used to carry freight will soon disappear.

## PLAN OF NEW WARSHIPS.

Will Have Unusually Thick Armor and Strong Batteries.

The navy department at Washington has its plans practically complete for the four big warships just authorized by the new law and which will bear the names of Louisiana, Connecticut, Tennessee and Washington. The distinctive features of the new ships, says the New York Press, are the strength and the arrangement of their batteries and greater thickness in armor.

The battleships are to have a displacement of 16,000 tons and will be built for a speed of eighteen knots. Their batteries will consist of four 12 inch guns, eight 8 inch guns, twelve 7 inch and twenty 3 inch guns and a large number of smaller weapons scattered over the ship.

The armored cruisers are to have a displacement of 14,500 tons and a speed of twenty-two knots. Their batteries will consist of four 10 inch guns, sixteen 6 inch and twenty-two 3 inch guns and a large number of smaller ones.

## Formosa Cuts the Pigtail.

The people of Formosa are beginning to cut their hair, says the Japan Weekly Mail. That sounds like an idle announcement, but it means a great deal. It means final abandonment of the life of an outlaw. From many districts news of the removal of the pigtail is announced, and the general belief is that the change has been brought about by the extensive operations undertaken against the rebels. The people of Formosa have been wearing the pigtail for 300 years.



## A Medicine for Old People.

Rev. Geo. Gay, Greenwich, Kas., is past 83 years of age, yet he says: "I am enjoying excellent health for a man of my age, due entirely to the rejuvenating influences of Dr. Miles' Nervine. It brings sleep and rest when nothing else will, and gives strength and vitality even to one of my old age."

"I am an old soldier," writes Mr. Geo. Watson, of Newton, Ia., "and I have been a great sufferer from nervousness, vertigo and spinal trouble. Have spent considerable money for medicine and doctors, but with little benefit. I was so bad my mind showed signs of weakness. I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine, and I know it saved my life."

Dr. Miles' Nervine

Saved me from the insane asylum," Mrs. A. M. Heifer, of Jerico Springs, Mo., writes. "I was so nervous that I could scarcely control myself, could not sleep nor rest, would even forget the names of my own children at times. I commenced using Dr. Miles' Nervine and it helped me from the first, and now I am perfectly well."

Sold by all Druggists on Guarantee. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

## The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

### GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.

Wheat	78
Loose hay, per ton	\$9 00-70
Baled hay	\$10-11
Straw, per ton	\$5 00-6 00
Corn	70
Oats	45
Clover Seed	5 00
Salt, per barrel	\$ 1 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Rye, per bu.	56
Barley	50
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (best medium)	18-20
Wool (fine)	12-14

### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, (new) per bushel	60-65
White beans	1 75

### BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY

Butter	16-18
Eggs (fresh)	16-18
Spring Chickens	25-30

### MEATS AND CHEESE.

Ham	11
Shoulder	08
Cheese	12-13

The following are retail prices:

Bras, per 100 lbs.	1 10
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	1 15

Pittsburg, July 15.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 78¢; 79¢.

CORN—No. 2 yellow, shelled, 72¢; 73¢; No. 2 yellow ear, 75¢; 76¢.

OATS—No. 2 white, 60¢; 61¢; extra 3s, 50¢; 60¢; regular 3s, 58¢; 59¢.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$15.00; 15.25; No. 2, \$12.50; 13.00; No. 1 clover, \$9.00; 9.50; No. 1 prairie, \$9.50; 10.00; jacking, \$9.00; 9.50; No. 1 timothy from wagon, loose, \$14.50; 15.00.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 24¢; 24½¢; tubs, 23¢; 24¢; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 21¢; 21½¢; dairy butter, 16¢; 17¢; fancy roll, pound, 15¢; 16¢; cooking butter, 13¢; 14¢.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, new 10¢; 11¢; New York state, full cream, 11¢; 11½¢; Wisconsin Swiss new, 20-lb blocks, 13¢; 13½¢; brick 13½¢; 14¢; limburger, 11¢; 11½¢.

EGGS—Fresh, 13¢; 13½¢; selects 13¢; 13½¢.

POULTRY—Chickens, live, hens 10¢; 12¢; broilers, 16¢; 18¢; roosters, 8¢; 9¢; dressed, 15¢; 16¢; turkeys, live 12¢; 13¢; dressed, 15¢; 17¢; ducks, 13¢; 14¢; dressed, 18¢; 20¢; geese, dressed, 9¢; 10¢.

Pittsburg, July 15.

CATTLE—Choice, \$7.15; 7.50; prime, \$6.75; 7.15; good, \$6.00; 6.30; tidy butchers, \$5.25; 5.75; fair, \$4.00; 4.60; heifers, \$4.00; 5.50; culled bulls and stags, \$3.00; 4.75; good, fresh cows, \$4.00; 5.00; common to fair, \$2.00; 3.00.

HOGS—Prime heavies, \$8.00; 8.10; mediums, \$7.90; 7.95; heavy Yorkers, \$7.90; light Yorkers, \$7.85; 7.90; pigs, \$7.75; 7.80; roughs, \$6.00; 7.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Best wethers, \$4.10; 4.20; good, \$3.75; 4.00; mixed, \$3.25; 3.60; culled and common, \$1.50; 2.00; choice lambs, \$5.75; 6.25; common to good, \$3.50; 5.50; veal calves, \$7.00; 7.50; heavy and thin, \$4.00; 4.50.

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Annual Meeting Young People's Christian Union Society, United Presbyterian Church, Tacoma, Wash., July 23 to 27, 1902.

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